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ESTABLISHED 1818.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4288	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.L. COROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	26th "
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6301	L. Reeves	20th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6301	L. Reeves	1st May.

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The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can transhipp at Port Said.
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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

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IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

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ISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
CANTON	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "
CARNA	4255	Colspellier	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NATAL	Bourdon	4,074	17th Dec.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.
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FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 28th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 26th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, about 26th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 1st December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 28th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 5th Dec.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Bombay, 25th November, 1896.

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.
In aid of the Funds of the
BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER,
AT 8-30 P.M.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.

Piano Solo.....Danse Feerique Op. 61.....J. Ascher.
MISS JULIA VALLADARES.
Song.....Rayanita.....A. L. Mora.
MISS E. VIEGAS.
Violin Solo .....Fifth Air ..... C. De Beriot.
MISS L. GALWITZ.
Vocal Duet.....Sempre Pio.....Carafa.
MISS E. VIEGAS AND DR. A. BRITTO.
Song.....Oh Promise Me! .....Reginald
MR. G. H. MISQUITTA. De Koven.
Humorous Glee ...Little Jack Horner .....Caldicott.
MISS E. VIEGAS, MISS E. GOMES,
DR. J. G. DE MELLO AND MR. L. DA VIDA.
(INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES).
PART II.
A FARCE IN ONE ACT
ENTITLED
AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.
MR. D. THOMPSON, MISS E. VIEGAS,
MR. J. BOCARRO.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Boxes (to hold 4), Rs. 7; Second Class, Re. 1; Pit, Annas 8.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of FODDER GRASS, at the following places, in the Ahmednagar District :—

Jamkhed	75,000 lbs.
Karjat	75,000 lbs.
Shrigonde	75,000 lbs.
Pimpri Station	50,000 lbs.

(Dhond and Manmad Railway.

The rate at which the Grass can be supplied; and on what date delivery will commence and by what date it will be completed should be stated.

Tenders should be addressed to the Undersigned and despatched so as to reach on or before 1st December, 1896.

A. T. SHUTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, 1st grade,
on Special Famine Duty.

Poona, 24th November, 1896.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, 3rd day of December, 1896, for the supply of CLOTHING for the Staff of the Fire Brigade Department and the Water Works Branch of the Municipal Executive Engineer's Department.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Re. one be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (380) three hundred to be paid to the Chief Account in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M. Inst. C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 24th November, 1896.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and after TUESDAY, the 1st of December, 189', until further NOTICE, the following ALTERATIONS of and ADDITIONS to the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System will take effect, viz. :—

FIRST.—No. 7 Down Through Mixed, Colaba to Wadhwan, will run as an Ordinary Passenger Train over the Section from Bulsar to Ahmedabad, leaving Bulsar at 6-20, arriving Ahmedabad at 16-7, and Wadhwan at 22-30. It will connect at Ahmedabad with the Metre-guage Through Mixed Train timed to leave at 18-35, and at Wadhwan with the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway's train leaving at 24-0.

SECOND.—Fast Passenger Trains, connecting at Anand with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mail Trains and at Rutlam with the Metre-gauge new Local Mails between Rutlam and Mhow, will ran to the following timings :—

DOWN PASSENGER.

	H. M.
ANAND—	
Main Line Mail Train from Bombay.....Arr.	7 39
Main Line Ordinary Passenger Train from Ahmedabad.....Arr.	7 36
G.-R. Railway Train.....Dep.	8 5
RUTLAM—	
G.-R. Railway Train.....Arr.	15 30
R.-M. Railway Train for Mhow.....Dep.	15 55
R.-M. Railway Train for Ajmere.....Dep.	17 25
INDORE.....Arr.	21 5
MHOW.....Arr.	21 0

UP PASSENGER.

	H. M.
MHOW.....Dep.	7 35
INDORE.....Dep.	8 30
RUTLAM—	
R.-M. Railway Train from Mhow.....Arr.	12 40
R.-M. Railway Train from Ajmere.....Arr.	11 10
G.-R. Railway Train.....Dep.	13 5
ANAND—	
G.-R. Railway Train.....Arr.	20 6
Main Line Mail Train for Bombay.....Dep.	21 1
Main Line Ordinary Passenger Train for Ahmedabad.....Dep.	20 52

RUTLAM-UJJAIN RAILWAY.

	H. M.		H. M.
Rutlam.....Dep.	16 0	Ujjain.....Dep.	9 10
Ujjain.....Arr.	19 25	Rutlam.....Arr.	12 35

THIRD.—In addition to the fast train referred to above, a second Through Mixed Train will run between Anand and Rutlam, in place of the present Anand-Dakor Local Train, to the following timings :—

DOWN MIXED.

	H. M.
ANAND—	
Main Line Ordinary Passenger Train from Bombay.....Arr.	14 0
Main Line Ordinary Passenger Train from Ahmedabad.....Arr.	14 4
G.-R. Railway Train.....Dep.	14 30
RUTLAM—	
G.-R. Railway Train.....Arr.	1 0
R.-M. Railway Mixed (Mail) for Ajmere...Dep.	1 50
R.-M. Railway Mixed (Mail) for Khandwa...Dep.	1 25
R.-U Railway Train.....Dep.	1 55
UJJAIN—	
R.-U. Railway Train.....Arr.	5 20
I.M. Railway Train.....Dep.	6 30

UP MIXED.

	H. M.
UJJAIN—	
I. M. Railway Train.....Arr.	15 25
R.-U. Railway Train.....Dep.	23 20
RUTLAM—	
R.-U. Railway Train.....Arr.	2 45
R.-M. Railway Mixed (Mail) Train from Khandwa.....Arr.	1 23
R.-M. Railway Mixed (Mail) Train from Ajmere.....Arr.	0 50
G.-R. Railway Train.....Dep.	3 30
ANAND—	
G.-R. Railway Train.....Arr.	13 30
Main Line Ordinary Passenger Train for Bombay.....Dep.	14 16
Main Line Ordinary Passenger Train for Ahmedabad.....Dep.	14 15

FOURTH.—The following will be the revised timings of trains on the Malwa Section :—

	UP TRAINS.		Mixed	
	Mixed. (Mail).		Mail.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
AJMERE—				
Main Line Trains from Ahmedabad.....Arr.	12 20	0 30		
Main Line Trains from Delhi...Arr.	14 10	2 35		
Malwa-Section Traigs.....Dep.	18 40	8 15		
NUSSEERABAD.....Dep.	19 42	9 17		
NEEMUCH.....Dep.	5 25	19 0		
RUTLAM.....Dep.	11 35	1 25	15 55	
INDORE.....Dep.	16 20	6 25	20 17	
MHOW.....Dep.	17 25	7 15	a21 0	
KHANDWA—				
R.-M. Railway Trains.....Arr.	23 30	12 5		
G. I. P. Ry. Trains—				
From Bombay.....Dep.	2 5	12 22		
To Bombay.....Dep.	23 50	14 29		

	DOWN TRAINS.		Mixed	
	Mixed. (Mail).		Mail.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
KHANDWA—				
G. I. P. Ry. Trains—				
From Bombay.....Arr.	1 50	12 10		
From Jubbulpore.....Arr.	23 30	14 14		
R.-M. Railway Trains.....Dep.	4 10	14 25		
MHOW.....Dep.	10 30	19 33	7 35	
INDORE.....Dep.	11 37	20 40	8 30	
RUTLAM.....Dep.	17 25	1 50	a12 40	
NEEMUCH.....Dep.	23 25	7 45	—	
NUSSEERABAD.....Dep.	9 8	17 7		
AJMERE.....Arr.	15 0	18 0		
Main Line Trains—				
For Ahmedabad.....Dep.	14 30	3 0		
For Delhi .....Dep.	12 40	0 50		

FIFTH.—The Train Service over His Highness the Gaekwar's Mehsana-Patan and Mehsana-Viramgam Branches will be revised as below :—

UP MIXED.	H. M.	DOWN MIXED.	H. M.
Patan.....Dep.	14 35	Viramgam.....Dep.	9 0
Mehsana.....Arr.	16 10	Mehsana.....Arr.	11 45
Mehsana.....Dep.	16 30	Mehsana.....Dep.	12 20
Viramgam...Arr.	19 15	Patan.....Arr.	13 55

SIXTH.—Consequent upon certain slight alterations in the Train Service of Foreign Lines, the timings of some of the Trains at Junctions have been slightly altered. For these and for other minor changes in the Main and Branch Lines Train Service, attention is invited to the Company's Guide and Coaching Tariff No. 39 and to the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th November, 1896.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.
FINE OLD SCOTCH.
Rs. 30-0 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.
SOLE AGENTS :—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH,
Opposite Byculla Club, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
THIS EVENING, at 8-30,
Lecture Entitled
From Euston Station to Niagara Falls.
Illustrated by Lantern Views.
Admission 8 annas.
Proceeds devoted to the Church Funds.

THE MARRIAGE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that the OFFICE of the above Fund has been REMOVED to the following address :—
No. 65, MIRZA STREET, BAHERKOTE, Bombay, 25th November, 1896.

KHURSEDJEE NOVROJEE SAHIAR,
DHUNJISHAW FRAMJEE CHINOY,
Liquidators.

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to the 19th December, 1896, for SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES to Madras Arsenal, during 1897-98. For further particulars apply to the ORDNANCE OFFICER in charge Arsenal, Madras.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVERAL TRADES and BUSINESSES CARRIED on by the firm of DADABHOY HORMUSJEE AND CO. will be CONTINUED to be carried on in the same name by the Undersigned.

SORABJEE DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH.
KAWASJEE DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH.

THE LATE MR. VURJEEVANDAS MADOWDAS MEMORIAL FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing towards the above Fund, as well as those who have already subscribed, are requested to send in the amount of their subscription to the Bank of Bombay, to the credit of the Fund.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND,
GOVINDJEE THAKERSEE MOWJEE,
RUTTONSHAH DADABHOY,
MERALLY MAHOMED CHINOY,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genova, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

---

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS :—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCIES :—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360 0 0
Reserves and Rest	"	11,05,292 9 8
Deposits	"	1,04,98,910 7 10
Bills and Acceptances	"	5,86,358 14 2
Sundries	"	1 00,026 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,518 2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	"	1,14,95,603 1
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,30,622 14 6
Properties and Dead Stock	"	2,92,336 3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	"	322,304 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum or 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 896.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses :—

NATH JOHNSTON & SONS'	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Chateau D'ay
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W.E.EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Club and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
For India " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "
For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE!

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London
One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.
A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
ÆRATED WATERS.

THESE Waters are prepared from the recipe of a celebrated Belfast Maker of Ærated Waters, and will not become rancid by keeping.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz Rs. a
SODA WATER	0 8	LITHIA	0 12
LEMONADE	0 12	SELTZER	0 12
TONIC	0 12	POTASH	0 12
GINGERALE	0 12	HOP ALE	0 12
RASPBERRY	0 12		

ARE NOW ON SALE AT
MESSRS. SOUZA AND FERNANDEZ,
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT, BOMBAY

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS FABRICS FOR Morning Visiting Dinner Ball } GOWNS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS :—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.
Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 8
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement: Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay.

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ANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	Rs. all	p.c. 10 p. c.) 1 bon. }	1,307½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	10. p.c.	142
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	all	21-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		600
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345		100	Nil	40
Aurungabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Belgaum)	871	00	all	9 pers.	290
Bombay United	900	1,900	1,000	dvd Rs.40	760
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ..	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	555
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,450
Chinc Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,800	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,025
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	610
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	515
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,000
David Mill	1,400	800	500	dvd Rs.30	530
Dhuss Mills ...	1,800	1,000	1,000	50	505
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Pet ...	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	600
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	660
Jehangheer Mills	700	800	500	60	670
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	25	675
Hope Mills	700	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	1,475
Imperial Cotton ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	490
Indian Manfg. ..		1,000	1,000	50	1,175
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld ..	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	30	675
Jenabed Manufacturing Co..	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	225
Jeevraj Balloo...	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	980
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khaudesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	730
Khan gam Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatau Makanji	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	775
Lonsdale	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	255
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Laxmandas Spinning & Weaving Co ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950
Madras United	850	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,150
Mahalaxmee...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,310
Managon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	135
Merarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,200
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Mahura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	Fa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvdR 20	370
Prasler Sons & Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,250
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	805
Rajkot Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,180
Samoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,450
Sonderdas.....	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	340
Sun M ills, Ld...	1,800	250	250	dvdRs 20	475
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	380
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills.	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Sassoon and Alliance.....	1,000	90	800	dvdRs15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	900	1,000	1,000	50	525
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	500
Venkatshuniker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	£10xd
Victoria Mills .	555	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	770
Wadia Mills ...	1,870	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	500	1,389	1,389	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+30	1,125
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvdRs40	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.....	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	122½
Khangaum.....	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Madhapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	500	53	95
Mercantile ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	75
Motusell Co ...	8,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	340xd
Munmar M.....	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
New Indian.....	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	140
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	385
Shid and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Ujarab Woollen Mills	1,900	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart.....	...	1,000	10	dvdRs50	1,100

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown.....	£1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	115
Back Bay Baths	500	30	30	15	55
Badhan Pills...	5,000	100	100	12	161
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,300
Do. New Issue.	500	375	£25	75	1,600
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	600	600	50	1,150
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	dvdRs15	180
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ..	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	207
Kemp & Co.....	4,000	200	175	21	355
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	65
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	95
Port Cleaning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	475
Soundy & Co..	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thrasher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	135	145
Telephone Co. 1	9,3001	391	100	dvd Rs11	29½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-7
Gold Leaf	,,	25-9 Nam
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	24-13 "
Do. do. new	,,	24-11 "
Australia bar Gold	,,	24-14
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-12
Sovereigns	,,	16-2
Do. Dracons	,,	16-1-6
Silver 17	,,	84-4
Do. 17½	,,	84-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 5h. 20m. High water, 2-47m., 2-38a. Low water, 9-7m., 8-18.a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet, Santa Cruz.
Sale of Work, Girls' High School, Girgaum.
Gaiety Theatre, entertainment in aid of the funds of the Bombay E. I. Association, 6-30 p.m.
Roller Skating Rink.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are not required to attend the High Court to-day but to-morrow, the 27th inst., at 10 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Raventhaler left the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Don of Airlie and Landaura yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Wardah and Goa entered, and the steamer Ganges left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Suakin Field Force, per extra transport Landaura, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-day (Thursday).

LECTURE.—A lantern lecture will be delivered this evening, at 8-30, at the Bombay Baptist Church, Byculla, entitled "From Euston station to Niagara Falls," as per advertisement.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held, this evening, at 5-30, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mirza Mohammed Behbhani Sheik-ul-Islam-Zadeh will give an account of the present Shah of Persia and recite a *kaseideh* commemorating the Shah's last birthday.

A HIGH COURT REFERENCE.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, some time ago fined Lalu Chalur and two other Hindus Rs. 15 each for using abusive language. A reference was made to the High Court, and the latter finding that the words which formed the subject matter of the charge did not appear on the magistrate's notes he was asked to take evidence on the matter. It was done yesterday, and the papers were sent to the High Court.

A DISHONEST PATIENT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, James Garnett was charged with theft of currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 95. Accused was suffering from venerial disease of a very strong type, and was accordingly treated as an indoor patient in the St. George's Hospital, where he took the money from under the pillow of Mr John Lazarus. He was fined Rs. 50, with an alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CONCERT AT KHANDALLA.—A correspondent writes:—The other day, the officers of the Khandalla Depot treated the visitors with a vocal and instrumental concert which proved a complete success. Captain MacGregor, Lieutenant Todd, Surgeon-Captain Faichnie, and some ladies and gentlemen who took part in it are to be congratulated on making the occasion thoroughly enjoyable. Everyone in Khandalla hopes that this treat will be followed by several others equally interesting and amusing.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HARBOUR.—Janmahomed Firdin, aged thirty-five years, a fireman employed on board the steam-ship Mazagon, was, on Tuesday evening, standing on the gangway of the vessel, when he suddenly slipped and fell into the hold, a distance of five feet, sustaining a fracture to the right arm which necessitated his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—A Mahomedan labourer, named Mahomed, aged forty years, residing at Null Bazaar, and employed on board the steam-ship Mutiania, was, on Tuesday night, sweeping the deck of No. 2 hold, when he accidentally fell into No. 3 hold, the hatch of which was left open, sustaining serious injuries. Mahomed was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE APOLLO RECLAMATION WORKS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Apollo Reclamation, touching the death of Rumma, a Hindu girl, aged fourteen years, the wife of one Gunnoo Rowji, residing at Nowroji Hill. The deceased was employed as a labourer on a new road under construction at the Apollo Reclamation works. About 1 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, Rumma, while at work, was carrying a stone on her head, when she suddenly fell down on her face, striking her chest against another stone which was lying on the ground. She was picked up unconscious, bleeding from her mouth, and taken to a shed, where she died immediately afterwards. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A DARING JUVENILE THIEF.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Walton charged Fakeer Sutwell, a Hindu lad, aged eleven years, with stealing two four-anna pieces, belonging to Shaik Ismail Noormahomed, a Mahomedan weaver, residing at the 1st Kamatipoora Street. On Saturday morning, the complainant went to a flour mill at Duncan Road, and having purchased a quantity of flour, he spread his handkerchief containing the money on the counter to receive the flour in it, when the accused, who was under the counter, picked up the money. The complainant noticed the accused stealing the money, and caught hold of him, when the lad put the coins in his mouth and swallowed them. The complainant arrested the boy, and gave him in police custody. The lad was then conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where an opening dose was administered to him, with the result that the money was recovered. His Worship convicted the accused, and ordered him to be sent to the Reformatory for four years.

DAMAUN NOTES.—It is now settled, writes our orrespondent, that his Excellency Senhor Nevvese Ferreira, the High Commissioner and Governor-General of Portuguese India, who arrived in Bombay on Monday, not *en route* to Portugal, as has been erroneously stated, was to arrive on Tuesday at Damaun Road Station and was to enter the city at 7a.m. next morning. On behalf of the people of Damaun, reception committee, consisting of Messrs. Francis Moniz, the Assistant Judge, Lopes de Quadros, the Delegado, Francisco Monrao, the Postmaster, Emilian Fernandes, and Raymundo Fernandes, and Dr. Narayan Raghunath Satpute, with Shet Sorabji Manockji Damaunwalla as President, was formed to meet his Excellency near Manockji Shet's Wady, situate at the entrance to Damaun, where the president of the committee was to read and present an address of welcome to his Excellency. A pavilhao has been erected at the pier on the other side of the creek for the accommodation of his Excellency and his staff where the Damaun Municipal Corporation will greet his Excellency, and the Civil and Military officials be presented. There will be fire-works in honour of his Excellency's visit, and a ball is also in contemplation.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Judgment.

154-96—Wadia and G—Framjee Manockjee Poonjiajee and others vs Muncherjee Manockjee Poonjiajee—Bicknell M and M.

For Consent Decree.

132-96—Manshukial D and J—Cursandas Vulbhdas and others vs Bapoolal Lalloobhai—In person.

For Dismissal.

370-95—Muljee and R—Choonilal Vuzbhookhandas vs Fazulbhai Cassumbhai Gangji—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

471-95—Hiralall M and M—Mathuradass Nursingdas vs Beharilal Subhlal—Madhowjee Virjee—Part heard.
Postponed Long Causes.

439-95—Payne G and S—Damjee Jadhowjee vs Lakhmibai—Edgelow and G—Part heard.

110-96—Payne G and S—Keshow Krishnarao Pansare vs Mahadeo Krishnarao Pansare—K J Mantri.

196-96—Sorabjee and J—Esmail Soobhan vs Yeminabai and others—Janardhan and A, and In person.

223-96—Little and Co—Shri Rabhuram Papujee Maharaj vs Waljee Mathuradas—Hiralal M and M.

590-95—Bhimjee Govindjee and others vs The Pursootum S and M Co Ld and others—Bland and N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)
For Judgment.

603-95—K J Mantri (for pauper)—Sidic Jooma vs Balla Bhaoo din Khoti and others—Bland and N.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

558-96—Brown and M—Rattonbai vs Damodher Meghjee—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

89-95—Mansukial D and J—Dwarkanath Sudanand Kale vs Munchershaw Bomonjee Chotia—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

SIR J. GORST, speaking at the annual meeting of the Manchester Art Museum, referred to the recent Government inquiry into the treatment of pauper children, and said he supposed that love was as necessary for the education of a proper human being as a knowledge of mathematics or the power of reading. He urged the strengthening of popular opinion, without the support of which social reforms were impossible, however recommended by the unanimous report of experts.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 53, Harringdon Road, London, England.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, and the same special jury.

THE FORGED GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

Ganesh Shunker Dravid, who appeared in jail dress, was charged with having, on the 20th July last, escaped from the custody of the acting Superintendent of the House of Correction, at Bombay, in which he was detained as a prisoner under a sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment for theft of a forged security, the pay bill of the late Colonel Humphrey, Inspector-General of Police. Prisoner was further charged with forging a Government Resolution, purporting to be signed by Sir Charles Ollivant, acting Chief Secretary to Government; with fraudulently using a forged document as genuine; and with having in his possession a forged document, intending that the same should be used as genuine. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed, by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. J. C. Anderson, instructed by Mr. G. S. Dandwate, High Court pleader, appeared for the defence. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.
Mr. F. G. Dumayne, foreman.

Mr. M. F. Reid	Mr. F. M. Deane
Mr. W. A. Collins	Mr. Edwin Yoe
Mr. J. H. Hurst	Mr. S. E. Shellim
Mr. A. McLaggan	Mr. P. L. Wright.

Mr. Jones, jailer, was recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: He had a talk with the jemadar regarding the Sunday's post. When first questioned, he said he knew nothing of the post on the Sunday, and he adhered to that statement till the morning of the day on which he was suspended. Sumbhoopersad had also told witness that he know nothing of the post on that day. Sumbhoo was transferred to the Common Jail in September. In the beginning of July there was some interruption on the part of the accused in regard to his office work. Witness, one day, caught the prisoner asleep, and the matter was reported to the Superintendent who put him to mill-work, that is to grind corn for fifteen days. From the 21st June to the 6th July, accused was never in the office, and it was not conceivable that he could have had an interview with Brodie and Jackson in the office. It was not conceivable that he could have gone alone many times to Brodie's cell and have had a private interview with Brodie. It was impossible

There was an interview in the beginning of July between Brodie and Jackson in the witness's office, at which the accused was not present. The prisoner might have been in the office.

The judge: You have already said he was on chukky work between the 21st June and the 6th July?

Witness: He would not have been in the office. I made a mistake.

To Mr. Anderson: The prisoner's table had two drawers. It was searched frequently by me.

After the accused was liberated, did you search the table?—Yes.

In what state was it after the accused left?—It was in the same state in which he left it. All the records and the papers were still lying on the table after he left. In our office, as in every Government office, there is Government paper with the Government stamp on. I don't know it is such paper as Government resolutions and orders are written upon. Accused did writing work in the office. The handwriting of the Government resolution in question was not the accused's. It did not look like the accused's hand-writing. Stoddart was an extra warder in the office. He was in the office from 9 a.m., and used to take his breakfast in my house. Either Stoddart was bound to be present at an interview. That was a rule which was mostly strictly observed.

WHO WAS TO BLAME FOR THE RELEASE?

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: I have not been blamed for what took place in this matter. If it was established that this document was prepared in my office, I would be blamed. I am not anxious to show that the document was not prepared in my office. Mr. Brewin found one piece of paper in my office, and showed them to me. I did not ask him not to be hard upon me. I will swear to that. I made an enquiry this morning as to the date on which the accused was placed on mill-work, and made an entry in my book, which I referred to in giving my evidence. I made the enquiry of my own accord, and not at the request of the prisoner. I asked the Superintendent when the accused was placed on mill-work. There was no book or record in the jail to show that. It is my opinion that the discipline of the House of Correction is such that such a thing could not have occurred.

And you are very anxious to show that, both you and the Superintendent?—I am not anxious to show that.

Having got the information that prisoner was on mill-work from the 21st June, did you communicate that to any one?—No.

Did you tell Mr. Brewin or any other police officer enquiring into the case?—No.

His lordship: Did you not consider it a very material fact to communicate to the persons making the enquiry?—Yes, I did.

To Mr. Lang: I recollect Mr. Brewin saying he had found the sixteen pieces of paper, which he shewed me, and remarked that it was the first link in the chain. Mr. Brewin then remarked that he suspected the prisoner. In this register (produced) there is a column of punishment inflicted upon a prisoner while in jail. I know there is no entry in the register of punishment inflicted on the accused.

Who did the clerk's work during the fifteen days the accused was away?—No one. He was admitted into the jail on the 9th March. Clinton was transferred to the Yerrowda Jail on the 9th April for misconduct in intercepting a letter addressed to the Superintendent. With regard to the master-key, it came into my possession since Mr. Hall assumed charge. There are nails in the wall, on which that key could be hung, but they are occupied. When Mr. Brewin was in the office, that key was never hanging to a nail. There is another key of the cupboard in the jail. I was off duty on a Saturday, when I gave the key to Mr. Stoddart. I have heard that Stoddart was found drunk, but I have never seen him in that state. He might have been brought up before the Superintendent for being drunk. There are in all fourteen convict warders in the jail. When the doctor comes, I go round with him to show a prisoner who is ill. In July the doctor could go right through my office,—not since. That door was closed up after Mr. Brewin came and the prisoner was released. The Jemadar was suspended. about the post, of the 19th July. There were three of them suspended. I came back from Poona on the 11th, and returned to duty on the 12th. Jackson paid Brodie two or three visits in the jail—may be more. Two ladies also visited him. He had visits from Salvationists nearly every day. I know the prisoner's writing. (Is shown a paper.) This was copied by him in my office.

The judge (looking at the document): There are a number of peculiarities in the writing.

Mr. Lang: Yes, a number of peculiarities which our witness will speak to.

JAIL CORRESPONDENCE.

Witness to Mr. Lang: The writting bears the seal of the House of Correction. It is kept in the Superintendent's drawer. There is a labour register kept in the jail, showing what work each convict does. The number or name of each prisoner is not entered, but the entiry states the total number of prisoners engaged at any particular work.

Further examind by Mr. Anderson: I gave the same answer in the Police Court regarding the register. I don't know the jamadar was suspended at Mr. Brewin's suggestion. It was at the suggestion of the Inspector-General. I made no suggestion to the Inspector-General.

To the judge: I don't know Clinton's hand-writing. He was never in the office. When the prisoner was realised, the warrant was returned to the court. Everybody in the jail knows that rule. Besides the master-key, there was a key for each lock.

His lordship read to witness a passage from the evidence of Jackson, stating that the witness, when the doctor came, accompanied him on his round, and that there was no official present in the office. Witness answered that one or other must always be in the office when an interview took place, and that if a warder was not present at the interview with Brodie, he neglected his duty.

To the foreman of the jury: Complaints have been made of correspondence passing out of the jail. A strict watch is kept; and every sepoy passing out is searched to prevent correspondence going on. A messenger is searched when he goes out. I became a jailer three years ago.

As an exceptional case, this witness was taken away from the witness-box and placed near the jury-box at the other end of the court, with the result that the Reporters of the Press found it very difficult to hear all his answers. A representation was made to his Lordship in the matter at the end of the witness's examination, and His Lordship directed that all witnesses should be examined in the witness-box unless it was found impossible by the jury to hear a particular witness, who could not speak loud enough.

MR. WADIA RE-CALLED.

Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Assistant Secretary in the Judicial Department, was recalled and further examined as to the dates of Sir Charles Ollivant taking charge of the office of acting Chief Secretary to Government and of his vacating the office. It was notified to all the other departments.

To the judge: Every clerk in the office had an opportunity of seeing Sir Charles Ollivant's signature, and the clerks in the other office also. I am familiar with resolutions emanating from the Judicial Department. They pass through the hands of clerks in the department; and many clerks would be familiar with the appearance of those resolutions. The forged resolution was not in the usual form of such resolutions, and it ought to strike any one as being unusual in form.

Even in the case of an urgent matter, would the resolution strike any one as being unusual?—Yes.

What is it that would strike any one?—The whole appearance of the document. (Witness goes into particular details also.) The expression as to the jailer setting aside a conviction of the High Court ought to have struck any one. The document as a whole would have struck any senior clerk in the office as being unusual. Then the fact of Sir Charles Ollivant being no longer in office would have struck any of the clerks. Several clerks in the office had access to the register of the numbers of the resolutions.

To Mr. Lang: My department has frequent communication with the office of the Inspector-General of Police. We have direct communication with the District Superintendent of Police—almost daily.

To the judge: In my branch I have five peons under my orders, and any peon might be sent to the post office. Sir Charles Ollivant gave over charge to Mr. Battye.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: I was never employed in the office of the Legal Remembrancer or the Inspector-General. I know, however, that all heads of departments communicate directly with the Legal Remembrancer. A change of Secretary would be known in the office some days before it took place.

EVIDENCE OF A FELLOW-PRISONER.

Charles McLure, examined by Mr. Lang: I am at present in the European General Hospital. In July last, I was a convict in the Yerrowda Jail. I remember Brodie coming to the jail. I heard Brodie say that the release paper for the accused's release had come from Government, and that accused had shown Brodie the paper. The relase was for accused and three or four other prisoners. Brodie was talking to Clinton, who had come from the Byculla Jail. After my release, I arrived in Bombay and communicated what I heard to Mr. Brewin. I accidentally met him in the Police Office. I have been in hospital over two months.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: I was sentenced to jail for one year for causing hurt. I was in prison nine times. The police generally locked me up when I came across them. I heard the conversation between Clinton and Brodie one or two days afterwards. Clinton went and spoke to Brodie on the first day he saw him, and asked "what is the news from Byculla?" Brodie then mentioned the release of the accused and three or four other prisoners. My deposition before the magistrate was not read over to me. I was too ill at the time.

Do you mean to suggest that the magistrate was likely to have taken down your deposition wrong?—I know what evidence I gave. I don't know what has been taken down.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: Clinton had two interviews with Brodie. In the first interview, Brodie spoke of the release of the accused; and in the second, of the release of three or four other prisoners.

Yeshwant Trimbak, examined by Mr. Lang: I am head clerk in the office of the Inspector-General of Police. I have known the accused for eighteen years. He was employed for six years in the office. He accompanied the Inspector-General on his tours up to the time he was convicted for forging the signature of Colonel Humphrey to his pay bill. Accused was a clerk on Rs. 40 a month. (Is shewn some documents and recognises the prisoner's hand-writing on them.) Documents come to the office almost every day from the Judicial and other Departments. The Inspector-General never communicates direct with the Legal Remembrancer. The latter does not send copies of documents to the Inspector-General. Both the offices were close to each other in Poona. Very often Government resolutions releasing prisoners are sent to the Inspector-General. They are not treated as confidential papers, and the prisoner might have seen them at the office. I have seen them, but in no case were they accompanied by a report from the Legal Remembrancer. Accused's business was to copy papers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: There are many papers in the office in the hand-writing of the prisoner. Mr. Brewin came to the office, and he was given a compilation of papers in the hand-writing of the prisoner and other clerks. Mr. Brewin came with permission to see any papers he liked. He was given only one compilation of papers to look at.

Was he given any other papers with the prisoner's writing except the compilation?—No.

Could he have seen any other writings of the accused if he wanted to do so?—Yes. It was a compilation of papers tied together before Mr. Brewin came to the office. I gave him the compilation, and he looked at it for two minutes. The Government resolutions from the Secretariat came in a printed form. They came to the head of the office and were then filed.

To the judge: Government resolutions communicated to the Inspector-General are always printed.

To Mr. Lang: Mr. Brawin took away the compilation. It was the only one shewn him.

SUPERINTENDENT BREWIN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Harry Brewin, examined by Mr. Lang, said: I am Superintendent of Police. I first heard of this matter on the 22nd July last. Prisoner was re-arrested on the 23rd. I received instructions from the Commissioner of Police on the 23rd to investigate this matter. I went to the House of Correction. I made suggestions with regard to the prisoner's table, that no one should be allowed to tamper with it, and that it should be untouched. I suppose a barricade was placed to it in consequence. On the 31st July, I got the Government resolution in question, and on the following morning I went to the prisoner's desk in the jailer's room. The table was covered with a heap of old records, a cane basket with writing material, a pad, sheets of blotting paper, and some forms. I looked through the papers to see if I could find any blank sheets of paper. I failed to find them. I then turned my attention to the basket. I found several slips of paper arranged in a heap. They were not then fastened. Whilst I conducted this search, Mr. Jones was along side of me, immediately behind me. As soon as I found the paper, I commenced to examine the water-mark, if there was any on them. I found that the words "Hodgkinson and Company" were on the paper, of which I put two pieces together. There was also a crest and a monogram. I found subsequently that the water-mark on the pieces of paper, when put together, corresponded with the water-mark on the paper of the forged resolution. I examined the drawers, but found nothing of consequence. Taking the pieces, I at once went and pointed out to the Superintendent what I had discovered. I went and made a report to the Commissioner of Police, who made his mark in two of the pieces. When leaving the jail, I asked the Superintendent to see if there were any other pieces of paper like these I had found. I returned to the jail on the 3rd August, when the Superintendent handed me a sheet of paper, of which I took charge and returned to my office. I then discovered that the paper, on which the resolution was printed, was evidently of the same description as the sheet of paper handed to me by the Superintendent. The sixteen pieces made a sheet of exactly the same size and the same water-mark. I returned to the jail the following day, and found several sheets of paper corresponding exactly the other sheet. I searched at every shop in the island, but could not find paper of that particular description. I went to the Judicial department of the Secretariat, but could find no paper of that description. I found some smaller sheets, but they did not correspond with the paper of the forged resolution. Before that Mr. Hall had handed me some papers in the prisoner's hand-writing. I saw McLure in the Commissioner's office on the 17th August. I went to Poona on the 29th and saw Brodie in the Yerrowda Jail. When Brodie came to Bombay, he made a further statement, in consequence of which I went to the head quarters of the salvation army to see Colonel Bullard, but he was not there. On the 27th September, I had a conversation with him in Bombay, and he wired for Jackson, then in Madras, who came to Bombay and gave evidence in this case. I know the box in which the keys are kept in the House of Correction. I asked that the cupboard should be opened in order to see how the keys were placed. The key which opened the cupboard was taken off a nail in the wall. That was, I think, on the 3rd August. I am positive it was in the presence of Mr. Jones. Some native official opened the cupboard. Mr. Jones was attending to me. (Is shewn some papers). They were sent to me from the office of the Inspector-General of Police in consequence of a communication from my Commissioner. I submitted these papers to an expert. They were sent before I got the compilation. The chief clerk shewed me the compilation, which has remained with me ever since. I sent a special messenger for the other papers.

A portion of Mr. Brewin's deposition before the magistrate was read over to him by Mr. Anderson.

Witness then continued: That is quite accurate. I would not have got Bhagoo as a witness here unless I was satisfied that he had told the truth. I was authorised by the Commissioner of Police to offer a remission of sentence to witnesses. Brodie had certainly no such offer from me. The Commissioner absolutely left the matter to my discretion.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

THE very considerable advance of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 111 5-16; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 119. The greater ease in the Money Market of the capital of finance is also indicated by a further reduction in the market rates of discount by 1-8th per cent. both on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 3¼ and 3⅛ per cent., respectively. 3½ per cent Rupee Securities advanced 3-8ths per cent., to £62 7-8. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London at 30d. per oz.; and in New York also the metal was unaltered at 65 cents per oz., but with demand Exchange on London 3-8 cents lower, at 4·86 dollars. The London Exchange Banks further reduced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight, making it stand at 1s. 2 15-16d. per rupee. Paris quotations are unaltered.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 42½s. per 416 lbs., sellers Canal, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market flat; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 43s. per 416 lbs., sellers, November-December shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market flat; Brown Rapeseed at 41s. per 416 lbs., sellers, November-December shipment, to Antwerp and Dunkirk, market flat; and Linseed at 36 1-2s. per 416 lbs., sellers, November-December shipment, to Havre and Dunkirk, market quiet but steady.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday evening was 2,240,000 quarters, or 20,000 quarters more than was upon the water at the close of the previous week.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*; Imports 15,000 bales. Spot prices were all unchanged; but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 4 7-32d. for November deliveries, and 4 3-32d. for March-April.

The Manchester market was quiet but steady; but the following quotations, wired by Reuter, show a decline, with one exception, from those sent through the same medium last Friday, say:—7lbs. Grey Shirtings, 4s. 1d. per piece; 8¼lbs. Shirtings 4s. 10d.; 20lbs. Jacconets, 2s.; and 20lbs. Mulls, at 2s. 2d.; 40s Mule Twist was unaltered, at 7 5-8d. per lb.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 5-8 cents per lb.; but February Futures were 8 points higher, at 7·62 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 66,000 bales; and below we give our usual comparative figures for three years, say:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	66,000	33,000	66,000
Three days' do.	185,000	108,000	190,000
Since 1st September	3,399,000	2,341,000	3,515,000

Cotton has been dull in tone here to-day, with but very little business reported in either directions; while prices have declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, all round. The purchases by exporters consist of 300 new Bengal, at Rs. 154½-63½; and 150 new Khangaum at Rs. 185; while the Mills have taken 200 each of old Chalisgaum, at Rs. 172; and old Pachora, at Rs. 172 per candy—total 850 bales.

WHEAT has remained steady in tone with the usual moderate amount of business passing for shippers' account, and prices unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91	per cent... Rs.	6 3 0	per cwt.
Do. 85	,, ... ,,	6 2 3	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	,,	6 2 9	,,
Red Delhi.....	,,	6 0 0	,,
Hard Yellow	,,	6 6 0	,,
Red Ahmedabad.....	,,	5 15 0	,,
Hard Red.....	,,	6 0 0	,,

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent by exporters, the feeling in this market also having remained steady, while there has been no further movement in prices which remain as undernoted:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-11-0 to 6-13-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat,	8-5-0 to 8-7-0	,,
Do. Cawnpore	8-0-0 to 8-2-0	,,
Do. Red do.	,, 7-12-0 to 7-14-0	,,
Gingelly, White	,, 47-0-0 to 48-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	,, 45-0-0 to 46-0-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,320 bales.
Wheat.....	633 cwts.
Linseed	4,217 ,,
Rapeseed	1,451 ,,
Gingellyseed.....	4,011 ,,
Poppyseed.....	481 ,,
Castorseed.....	1,823 ,,
Rice	1,350 ,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged 13s., per ton being quoted all round; but no fresh business to speak of has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened quite but steady at 1s. 3 1-16d for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount was sold by a Bank at 1s. 3 1-8d.; but business has been upon a very small scale, pending the receipt of news of the sales of Council Bills in London to-day, and we closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 3 3-32d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 3-32d.		do.
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 3 1-8d.		do.
Credits do. ... .1s. 3 5-16d.		do.
Francs do. ..... 1·61¼		do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened for 3 1-2 per Cents at 101 1-8 for Money and Account, and at 101 7-16 for the December settlement, and remained at these rates all day, with a strong feeling in the market, closing on the same level; with 99¼ named for Threes.

SHARES have been almost without movement to-day, the only changes in our list this evening being a decline of Rs. 15 in Maneckjee Petit Mill Scrip; and of Rs. 25 in Sassoon and Alliance.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 14th November, 1896, on 17·29 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	1	47
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	7,293	2,179	83	9,991
Total for 20 weeks...	7,793	3,479	93	10,801
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	493	195	1	624
Per mile of Ry do.	29	11	...	36
Total to corresponding date do.	7,857	2,859	57	10,089

Increase for the week.....Rs.
Do. to date ..... ,,

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 14th November 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	38,938	37,815	1,173	...	...	20,296
Goods	54,303	61,410	...	7,107	2,76,821	...
Other earnings	2,892	8,674	..	5,782	...	5,705
Total for week	93,133	1,07,899	...	11,716	...	...
Aggregate...	18,43,176	15,92356	...	...	2,50,820	...

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 14th November, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,63,809	3,79,184	5,389	5,44,332
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles..	...	...	...	8,22,235

Decrease .....Rs. 2,77,903

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

ANDEEN—November 23, at Mazagon, Bombay, Blanche Ellen, second daughter of the late William Andeen. (Deeply regretted.)
WILLRICH—November 25, at Walkeshwar Road, Bombay, Louisa Caroline, wife of Otto Willrich, Esq., and daughter of the late Edward Thomas, Esq. Funeral at Sewree, at 8 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHARLESWORTH—November 10, at Bhuggutdhee, Dhanbad, the wife of J. H. Charlesworth, of a daughter.
FORESTER—At the Bank House, Ootacamund, the wife of Julius J. Forster, of a son (still-born).
MINAHAN—November 18, at Allahabad, the wife of W. J. Minahan, of a son.
MEIKLEJOHN—November 19, at Simla, the wife of Colonel W. H. Meiklejohn, C. B., C. M. G., of a son.
WOLLEY-DOD—November 18, at Simla, the wife of F. Wolley-Dod, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BIRNEY—SMITH—November 19, at St. Paul's Church, Agra, by the Rev. J. M. Paterson, M. A., the Rev. Herbert W. V. Birney (C. M. S.), to Miss Sara Ethel Smith, late Lady-Principal of the C. M. S. Girls' High School, Agra.
COTTON—GRIMLEY—November 19, at St. Paul's Cathedral-Calcutta, by the Rev. C. J. Palmer, M. A., Senior Chaplain, Harry Evan Auguste Cotton, of Lincoln's Inn., Barrister-at-Law and Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta, formerly Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, eldest son of Henry John Stedman Cotton, C. S. I., Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of Assam, to Myra Nora Beatrice, eldest daughter of William Henry Grimley, Bengal Civil Service, Member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.
LOVELL—GRIFFIN—At the Cathedral Calcutta, by the Rev. C. J. Palmer, M.A., Francis Arthur Lovell, to Ethel Griffin.

DEATHS.

BRODIE—November 22, at Madras, the wife of Vernor Alexander Bordie, Esq., Indian Civil Service.
SCOTT—November 19, at Ralston, Mussoorie, Herbert Grant Scott, aged 68.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1896.

FEARS were entertained last week that the cotton crop might be damaged by the fall of rain, which, although not large, was an unusual feature of the latter half of November. Reports received from up-country, however, go to show that the rainfall that was so greatly needed for other crops has not, generally speaking, been injurious to the cotton. The crop is standing the abnormal weather of this season very well indeed. The absence of rain in the last few weeks of the monsoon did not work such havoc in the cotton fields as with other agricultural products, the reason being that the plant is less susceptible to a deficiency of rainfall than grain crops. In many districts, particularly in Gujerat, even in ordinary seasons it has to do without rain and to be kept alive by irrigation for at least four months while the seed is arriving at the stage of maturity. It is therefore not surprising to learn that cotton prospects are far less gloomy than is the case with food-stuffs. It is still too early to arrive at any very definite forecast of the outturn in India this year, for a great deal depends upon the meteorological conditions of the next few weeks. It is, however, certain that the average of the crop will be smaller than last year, when such excellent yields were reported on all hands. The crop will in all probability be below the average. The decline that has taken place of late in the value of mill shares has been brought about not so much by fear of an inadequate local supply, as from other circumstances. Foremost amongst these may be mentioned the tightness of the money market induced by the anticipated famine. The liberal crop of cotton last year and the brisk demand for yarn for China, led to considerable speculative rises in mill shares. They were at a premium which it was clear could not be sustained, although in their thirst for gain, speculators seemed to imagine it would last for ever. Generally speaking there has been a decided drop, and only in the case of a few mills of very great repute have prices remained steady. But the decline has not been so great as to lead holders of mill scrip to be alarmed. It was to be expected that the speculative prices of shares would not be retained, in view of the diminished home consumption of cotton goods likely to result from the poverty of the people in this time of high prices for food-stuffs. The effect on the demand for higher counts imported from Manchester, although considerable, is not likely to be quite so marked, since these goods are taken amongst the comparatively well-to-do, who will be able to purchase new clothing without thereby running the risk of foregoing absolute necessaries for the time being.

While the famine will undoubtedly affect the demand in India, it is believed that compensation will be found to some extent in the continuance of a brisk demand for raw cotton from Japan and China, and for both yarns and piece-goods from the latter country. The Nippon Yushen steamer, which left the port the other day, carried between 3,000 and 4,000 bales, and other shipments are going forward—a most unusual circumstance for this time of year. Three new mills have recently been erected in Shanghai, and they are indenting upon Bombay for their supplies. The Chinese authorities, however, have adopted a policy which has put a damper on the mill industry of Shanghai, and has to that extent left open the door for piece-goods from abroad. Under the late treaty between Japan and China the export and import duties on goods to and from Shanghai and other Chinese ports were fixed, but it seems that the treaty did not adequately provide against further handicaps on commerce in the shape of the transit dues for which Celestial statesmen have so great a liking. The Chinese assert that this right has not been abrogated by the treaty, and they have imposed a duty of ten per cent. on all foreign raw cotton and yarns entering the Shanghai settlements, in addition to the five per cent. import duty already charged. Whether this impost has been levied in order to prevent competition with the official mills that certain Chinese mandarins possess, or whether it arises from the pressing need for money in the Pekin treasury, it is not now our purpose to enquire. Whatever may be its cause, the action of the Chinese authorities has drawn forth an emphatic protest from the local Association of Cotton Spinners, and they have gone to the trouble of sending a deputation to Pekin to represent matters at head-quarters. At the close of the war it was anticipated that a considerable amount of Japanese capital would be invested in mills at Shanghai, where under Japanese supervision Chinese labour, which is both cheap and reliable, would have given the proprietors a distinct advantage, provided other things were equal, over the mills in Japan itself. Land was bought up eagerly for the purpose of erecting mills, and European and Japanese firms vied with one another in floating companies. But as soon as Japanese investors became aware of the intention of the authorities to levy an additional ten per cent. duty, they sold their land, in some cases at a considerable premium, and left the European promoters the field to themselves. There are now no Japanese mills in Shanghai, and it is expected in some well-informed quarters that the half-dozen or so mills started under European direction will be too severely handicapped by the heavy duty imposed to be prosperous. Some of the well-known firms who are concerned in these ventures are distributing their prospectuses very freely, and they are obtainable in Bombay. It is interesting to note that the system of commission on production instead of profits, which has been so frequently decried here as enriching the mill agents at the expense of the shareholders, is to be adopted in the instances to which we refer. Indeed, it is said that the terms are more favourable to the agents and secretaries than is the case of the mills that are the worst in Bombay from a shareholder's point of view.

The diminution of the local demand for coarse clothing which may be expected during the next twelve months illustrates the importance of the experiments now being undertaken to foster the growth of longer stapled cotton in India, so as to give the mills another string to their bow. We are glad to learn that up to the present, favourable reports have been received by Mr. J. N. Tata, the originator of the movement, as to the condition of the Egyptian plants sown experimentally in various districts. The reports from Nowsari and Broach are especially gratifying. The intimation that these experiments are in progress has elicited some interesting information from official sources in the Punjab. It appears that Egyptian cotton was sown in the neighbourhood of Lahore as a rabi crop last year, over several acres of ground. The nipping winter frosts destroyed the crops in some parts, but in more sheltered situations there was a yield of no less than 470 lbs. an acre—an outturn far in excess of the yield of ordinary Indian varieties. The areas where the crop is to be sown this year will be in less northerly parts of the Province, and hopeful anticipations have been formed as to the result. Of course the success of the experiments with Egyptian cotton as a cold weather crop for India cannot be said to be assured by the single instance we have quoted; but the result of the trial near Lahore will go far to inspire with hope those who are concerned with the experiments in districts where the winter is lese severe. During the last five years the annual consumption of cotton in India has increased by 20·89 per cent., and the number of spindles has been extended by 13·69 per cent. Gratifying as these figures are, the ratio of increase they reveal will be greatly surpassed in the future, if the experiments now being made show that long-stapled cotton can be regularly produced in India, and if the labour problem in connection with the production of finer goods is at the same time successfully solved.

MR. BOULGER'S "Life of Gordon" and the charges he brought against Herr Von Brandt, the former German Minister in China, and the late Sir Thomas Wade, with reference to a supposed design that Li Hung Chang should march on Peking with his army, depose the Emperor and establish himself as Emperor, still attracts attention. The anticipation in England that Herr Von Brandt would take an early opportunity of replying to this accusation, as the widow of Sir Thomas Wade had done, has been realised. In a recent issue of the *Times* there is a letter from the retired German diplomat giving the most explicit denial to Mr. Boulger's statement. So far as he is concerned those statements, says Herr Von Brandt, are "absolutely untrue." He says that he never discussed the possibility even of such a movement with Li Hung Chang, or with his then British colleague, Sir Thomas Wade, or with General Gordon, and he adds:—"I may add that I have never supposed either Li or Sir Thomas Wade capable of entertaining even for a moment an idea so absolutely absurd and ridiculous. "Mr. Boulger, however, is not convinced. He says that Herr Von Brandt's haste in making this denial without having read the book is in striking contrast with the reticence he has shown in regard to former statements to the same effect, and quotes in support of the allegations from Sir Henry Gordon's work "Charles Henry Gordon." Sir Henry, writing about events that occurred in the summer of 1880, says:—"At this time it would appear that our own Minister in China as well as the French Minister was supposed to favour the idea that Li should be urged to strong measures, with the view of driving from power the mischievous men who were in authority at Pekin. The Minister of one European State went even further, and suggested to Gordon that he should march on Peking and depose the Emperor." Mr. Boulger observes that Herr Von Brandt has evidently not grasped the fact that General Gordon, and not his biographer, is his accuser. In a later letter, published the day the mail left, he cites as further evidence of the truth of his story that a former Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Berlin presented a memorial to the Throne at the end of 1880 indicting Li Hung Chang on the very charge of having aspired by the aid of the Foreign Ministers to the Crown. By the way, although the telegraph has informed us of the exact nature of the punishment inflicted on Li Hung Chang for his indiscretion in visiting the Dowager Empress without the Emperor's permission, nothing more has been vouchsafed from China respecting the extraordinary report that he had been appointed to a sort of Chancellorship of the Empire. Professor Robert K. Douglas, of the British Museum, who knows what he is talking about, suggests that the post which our late visitor has received is that of one of the members of the Tsung-li-Yamen, "where in the company of seven or eight of the most reactionary mandarins of the Empire he will have to take his share, and only his share, in the management of foreign affairs." Professor Douglas has reason to believe that this is all that has happened, and his explanation has moderated the ardour of those enthusiasts who seemed inclined to expect so much from Li Hung Chang's hurried globe-trotting.

MR. AUGUSTUS HARE'S Autobiography has come in for a great deal of not altogether undeserved criticism—the review in the *Saturday* of a fortnight ago was almost worthy of the traditions of the once dreaded Reviler,—but notwithstanding its shortcomings it is decidedly readable when the author gets away from the grievances he has against the lady who brought him into the world. He does not call her mother, but Mrs. Hare. He relates that both she and his father, Francis Hare, were "greatly annoyed at the birth of another child, and beyond doubt disgusted that it was another son." An aunt offered to adopt him and received the following reply from Mrs. Hare:—"My dear Maria, how very kind of you. Yes, certainly; the baby shall be sent as soon as it is weaned; and if anyone else would like one would you kindly recollect that we have others." One of his stories goes back to 1863, when the Prince and Princess of Wales went to Oxford for the commemoration and visited Mr. Hare's cousin, Arthur Stanley. "No more fascinating and lovely creature," said Arthur, "ever appeared in a fairy story." Mrs. Gladstone was at the Canonry, and made herself very pleasant. "Your Princess is so lovely, it is sure to be in the room with her," I say to the Prince of Wales. "Yes, she really is *very* pretty," he replied. Our London correspondent is reminded by the incident thus described by Mr. Hare of another not dissimilar story which, so far as he is aware, has never yet appeared in print. A few years ago the Prince of Wales was staying at the country-house of one of his neighbours in Norfolk, who has since been raised to the peerage. There was quite a large party, but the Princess was not one of the guests. During dinner one evening there was a discussion as to which was the best portrait of her Royal Highness. The Prince was appealed to. He took out his watch and opened the lid, inside of which was a miniature portrait of the Princess. "That," he said, holding it up so that all could see, "is in my opinion the best." A lady who was present and mentioned what occurred to a friend shortly afterwards, said that the manner in which his Royal Highness spoke showed that he was very proud of his possession. Mr. Hare relates that the late Dowager Lady Stanley, whose death two years ago caused a gap in London life, was told by her maid one day "that there was a regular uproar downstairs about precedence, as to which of the maids was to come in first to prayers. 'Oh, that is very easily settled,' said Lady Stanley; 'the ugliest woman in the house must always, of course, have the precedence'; and she heard no more about it." Mr. Hare describes Brougham, whom he often saw at Cannes in 1866 as "the most disagreeable, selfish cantankerous, violent old man who ever lived." He used to swear by the hour together at his sister-in-law, Mrs. William Brougham, who lived with him, "not for anything she had done, but merely to vent his spite and ill-humour." To swear by the hour together at a sister-in-law? It is only a mother-in-law to whom such treatment is considered both allowable and meritorious.

THE new number of the Journal of the United Service Institution of India is a somewhat heavy one in consequence of the publication of no less than three of the Institution's prize essays on the "

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRIPLICE AND THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says that the Powers forming the Triplice were never less disposed than at present to raise the Egyptian question.

STATE OF GRAIN CROPS.

The Argentine grain crop is twenty per cent. below that of 1895.

The winter crops in South Russia are fairly favourable.

THE TARIFF QUESTION IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

It is expected that there will be an extra Session of Congress after Mr. McKinley is installed, to consider the question of an increase in the Tariff.

PLOT IN THE COREA.

A RUSSIAN FORCE ENTERS SEOUL.

SEOUL, Nov. 25.

A number of Corean officers have been arrested for plotting to seize the King and force him to return to the Palace.

Three Russian officers and eighty seamen, with a field gun, have entered Seoul.

THE HAMBURG STRIKE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The dockers' strike at Hamburg threatens to extend to Bremen.

The Seamen's Union in London have resolved not to discharge Hamburg vessels.

REPORTED RELEASE OF DR. JAMESON.

It is reported that Dr. Jameson has been released from jail for a few days.

THE AGITATION IN THE SUGAR TRADE.

Mauritius has joined in the representations made by the West Indian Colonies regarding the sugar question.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Victoria has sailed for Bombay.

MR. BHOWNUGGREE, M.P.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 24.

Mr. Bhownuggree, M.P., arrived here, this evening, by mail train. The Dewan Saheb, with the high officers of the State, the Mahajans, and representatives of all communities, and an immense concourse of people, were at the station to receive him. The reception accorded him was simple, in deference to Mr. Bhownuggree's express wishes, as the main object of his visit was of condolence to the present Maharaja on the untimely death of the late Maharaja Takhtsingjee. All along the line at the different stations in this territory the reception was of the same description, the welcome given to him being nevertheless most cordial and enthusiastic, showing Mr. Bhownuggree's popularity in this State. After his visit of condolence to his Highness to-morrow, addresses and entertainments will follow at Ahmedabad and other places. This morning, Mr. Bhownuggree received a hearty welcome at different stations from the representatives of the various communities. Mr. Bhownuggree on leaving the Bhavnagar station in a State carriage, sent by his Highness, drove first to the Memorial temple on the spot where the late Maharaja's last remains were cremated. Mr. Bhownuggree placed some flowers there.

FAMINE IN THE DECCAN.

MEETING AT AHMEDNAGAR.

AHMEDNAGAR, Nov. 24.

A crowded meeting of weavers has been held here praying for relief to their craft. Thousands dying of famine only ask a bare maintenance. Many told heart-rending tales of their sufferings at Dahogaon and Chas.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh, left here for Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia, left here for Bombay this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru, left Hongkong for Singapore on 22nd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dholleras	3 23-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	30

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect. Turkish route right.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Manwyne and Tingyueh.

Monimein route to Siam interrupted within the British frontier.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius noon Saturday, 28th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 25th November, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	10	50 a.m.	43	26
Teheran	25	6	31 p.m.	...	17
Suez	25	2	55 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 25th November, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	47	..	1
" Karachi	...	20	..	1
" Madras	...	31	...	4

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—NOVEMBER 24.

10 p.m.	74·4

WEDNESDAY.—NOVEMBER 25.

6 a.m.	71·3
10 a.m.	77·6
2 p.m.	81·6
6 p.m.	80·9

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Viceroy arrived at Bikanir on Saturday morning last. The Imperial Service Camel Corps were inspected by His Excellency in the afternoon, the Maharaja commanding the parade.

A TELEGRAM from Agra says :—We have had a welcome shower of rain to-day, and hope it will bring down the price of food-grains. It has been very cloudy and cold all day (Saturday), and towards three in the afternoon a drizzle set in which continued all through the evening, and it threatened to be a very wet night.

WIRING from Lucknow, 22 Nov. a correspondence says :—From about half-past four in the morning, until between ten and eleven, rain fell steadily but not violently. It was preceded by some thunder and vivid lightening and was followed by a noticeable fall in the temperature. The downpour is believed to be widespread, and the grain market is weakening under its influence. Although the afternoon is fine the weather indications seem to point to more rain.

HEAVY rain fell at Cawnpore, on Sunday morning last with short intervals from 2 up till about 9. Since then the weather has continued cloudy, but fair. The grain-dealers had been discounting this change, and the prices of grain had fallen materially towards the close of the week.

THE local Government have refused to grant land in and around Maymyo for a longer period than ten years' lease. With a condition such as this it is very unlikely that private capitalists will sink money in building or planting.

A DARING raid was made by Abors on a village situated on the Koddon estate on the night of the 10th instant. One man was murdered and six people carried away as captives. Great consternation has been caused among the people of the neighbourhood.

THE Madras Government, in reviewing the Report of Mr. G. H. Hunt, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on the indiscriminate distribution of imitation coins by members of the so-called "Beluchi" gangs, has tendered to that officer and to Inspector T. Jey Sing, by whom he was assisted in collecting information, its thanks for the services rendered by them. The latter officer has also been congratulated by the Inspector-General of Police on the able manner in which he secured the conviction of twenty Bhamptas, or professional railway thieves who were arrested while practising their profession on the Madras Railwry during the current year.

IT is noted in the vaccination report for the North-West Provinces of last year, that the mortality from small-pox during the year was only 04 per mille, the lowest on record in those provinces. Of course, as the disease is so fitful in its character, these figures do not imply permanent immunity from it, but it is satisfactory to see that at the same time the number of successful primary vaccinations recorded is 79·76 : this should be quite sufficient, the difference of 20 per cent. representing infant mortality, but for the leeway that the department has to make up. In any case, however, the proportion of the population protected is now almost adequate.

A SERVICE of an interesting and unusual kind was held at the Lahore Cathedral a few days ago. The Bishop publicly admitted Miss Katherine Isabella Beynon to the Order of Deaconess. The admission took place after the Nicene Creed in the service of Holy Communion. The service used was based upon those in use in English dioceses. The candidate received the imposition of hands and the authority to execute the office of Deaconess.

A NILGIRI correspondent writes under date the 18th instant :—"A large tiger measuring 9 feet from nose to tail and 35 inches from ground to shoulder was shot near the village of Hoolikul at midnight last night. The animal had killed a Toda's buffalo, worth Rs. 50, yesterday morning, at about 5 a.m., and a Badaga man, named Chickmatha, rigged up a 'pit and stockade' near the kill and thus secured stripes. A female and cub are reported as having been seen near the same places Hoolikul, or tiger stone, has thus re-asserted it. right to the name."

THE survey for the proposed railway line from Ranaghat to Bhugwangola, is to be undertaken at once.

WHAT threatened to be a most destructive fire broke out in Harrison Road, Calcutta, late on the Saturday night last, but fortunately for the surrounding buildings the flames were promptly got under control by the Calcutta Fire Brigade. The house in which the fire occurred is two-storied ; the lower storey of masonry and the upper of thatch work It was in the upper storey that the fire originated and in a few minutes flames were observed by the look-out man at Lall Bazaar Fire Brigade station. After half-an-hour's steady work the brigade had the flames completely under control, and in another half-an-hour the fire was extinguished. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 500.

THE survey of the proposed line of railway from Sagaing to Monywa on the river Chindwin shows that the probable cost will work out to Rs. 65,000 per mile. The length of the line is put at 65 miles.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART, commanding in the Punjab, has arrived at Rawalpindi from Murree. He leaves for Peshawar on his second tour to-day (26th instant.)

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL has had to strengthen the N.-W. P. Secretariat in consequence of the pressure of work due to famine-relief operations. Mr. Holderness has been appointed special Famine Secretary.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR BAKER RUSSELL, accompanied by Brigadier-General Young, Deputy Adjutant-General, Major Bewicke Copley, Assistant Military Secretary, and Captain McLaren, A.-D.-C., arrived at Naini Tal, on Tuesday afernoon, the 17th instant. Yesterday Sir Baker Russell started on his first tour. He is due at Lucknow on the 24th, Saharunpore on December 2nd, Meerut on the 4th, and Calcutta on the 13th.

THE Marquis of Dufferin was presented with an illuminated address of welcome, on his homecoming to Clandeboy, by the clegy, wardens, and vestry of Bangor, County Down. Lady Dufferin was presented with a magnificent bouquet. The Dean of Down made a graceful allusion to the distinguished services Lord Dufferin had rendered to the Empire, and also referred to Lady Dufferin's work for the women of India. In replying Lord Dufferin said his ancestors had worshipped in Bangor Parish Church for generations, and within the precincts of the ancient abbey many of them were buried.

At a picnic recently given by the Sergeants of the Royal Artillery at Meerut, an accident occurred which, but for the presence of mind and gallantry of Sergeant Worsfold, 34th F. B. R. A., might have resulted fatally. The picnic party had gone to view the falls over the lock at Bhola Water Works, and while disporting themselves thereabouts one of their number, a little boy, fell into the water just above the fall. He was swiftly borne along by the rushing stream, and seeing the lad's peril Sergeant Worsfold badly plunged in. In another moment man and boy were carried over the head of the fall and thrown on to the rocks below. Stunned at first by the shock Sergeant Worsfold quickly recovered himself and made another attempt to secure the boy, this time successfully, and the two were assisted out of the water. The boy was little the worse for his adventure, but Sergeant Worsfold had a nasty cut on his head.

A LETTER has been addressed by the City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company to the Government of India intimating that this company accepts the risk of Volunteers being called out for active military service, without extra charge. This will no doubt be followed by similar announcements from other insurance companies.

MR. MOULE is, we understand, likely to officiate in the acting vacancy on the Board of Revenue in these Provinces.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has directed the preparation by District Officers, in the areas which have suffered from drought, of returns showing the food-stocks in hand, the quantity likely to be produced from the rabi harvest with or without rain this month, and the total requirements of the population up to August or September. Each district, too, is to show the deficit to be covered by importation, or the surplus available for export, as the case may be. Full directions are given as to the measures to be adopted for securing accurate estimates. Sir Alexander Mackenzie warns his officers against exaggeration on the one hand and too sanguine views on the other. "In making the forecasts and estimates," he observes, "it should be particularly remembered that personal impressions or beliefs are of little value, and explicit reasons should therefore be given for the figures which may be furnished." He believes that the requirements for consumption of the people can be calculated with tolerable accuracy, and his officers will doubtless strive to meet his wishes. It is pointed out that the next rice-crop in Burma is likely to be a good one and that the normal quantity of 1,400,000 tons will be available for export, so that there ought to be no difficulty in supplying such deficit as there may be in Bengal by the operations of private trade.

THE last issue of the Agricultural Statistics of British India (for 1894-95) shows that in the North-West Provinces and Oudh the total area cropped, including areas cropped more than once, was a little over 42½ million acres, and of this nearly 37 millions were under food-grains, the most important staples being in the following relative proportions : rice, 8 millions ; wheat and gram, about 6½ millions each ; barley, 4¾ millions; juar rather over 2 million acres. Out of these 37 million acres under food-grains only about 4½ were irrigated, and in none of the four preceding years did the total irrigated area under food-grains reach 9 million acres. The noticeable feature is that in Oudh the only, and in the N.-W. Provinces the main, sources of irrigation-water are wells, tanks, &c. In a total irrigated area of 6 million acres under all crops, considerably less than one million were watered from canals, and in none of the four preceding years did canal irrigation extend to more than 1,695,000 acres. The amount of water available from wells and tanks must necessarily be largely dependent on the rainfall, and in a season like the present, the water from the former can, as a rule, only be got at considerable depth and consequently at considerable expenditure of labour. Even with advances for seed-grain and well-sinking, the cultivators in the worst tracts must be in a bad way, for in order to avail himself of the assistance given by the State his cattle must be fed, and fodder itself being generally at famine prices, he is being forced to sell off some of his livestock. The extent of the calamity caused to the agriculturist by the loss of his cattle is but faintly expressed by the Tamil saying. "If the bullock becomes lean, all else will become lean." This constitutes the bitter cry of the Indian farmer at the moment. Rain, therefore, just now, such as has fallen in the Meerut and Agra districts, will be welcomed, as much for giving the grass a chance of springing up as for causing the rabi crops in the ground to germinate. The one hope is that it will extend all over the Province, but this is almost too much to expect.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—The affairs of the Calcutta Port Trust have loomed a little large during the last week or two, and on the requisition of some nine firms, a special general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce has been convened for Friday next. "To discuss the Kidderpore Dock question." No doubt better late than never, but it is certainly very late in the day for the Chamber of Commerce now to discuss the question of the Kidderpore Docks. The time was in 1885, when as the voice of one crying in the wilderness, I predicted that these docks would bring ruin to the port, and in your columns implored the merchants of Calcutta to be up and doing. The cry was disregarded, the voice unheard, and now we have these docks here eating into the vitals of our trade and burdening the port with an additional yearly taxation of over 12½ lakhs. But this is not all ; but for the advent of these thrice accursed docks, the dues already existing might have been reduced almost one-half, or in a short space of time the port would have been free from debt. There has been no grosser breach of faith than the action of the Government in regard to this matter. The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, who was then a Member of the Board of Revenue and Government Chairman of the Trust, in introducing the Port Trust Amendment Act into Council, solemnly assured the public that these docks could "involve no increased taxation, but would lighten the burdens upon trade and help Calcutta to compete on more favourable terms than before with places possessed of greater natural advantages." The result has been quite the opposite ; the dues on ships of 4 annas per ton, which had been abolished, have been reimposed and a special toll of 2 annas per ton exacted from all goods entering the port ! A more shameless breach of faith it is difficult to conceive. At the same time the merchants by their supineness have allowed the docks to be here, and they cannot be taken away new that it is discovered that they are not wanted. I am strongly of opinion that more work could be got out of the jetties if competent men were appointed to have charge of them, but mismanagement is as rampant in the Port Trust as elsewhere.

ADVERTING to the enthusiasm displayed in the metropolis last week on Trafalgar Day, "Miranda" tells us in the *Lady's Pictorial* that "while flags waved and the Nelson column was splendidly decorated, Nelson's monument and grave in St. Paul's Cathedral were left without even a bunch of flowers. This was the cause of much distress to some small lads who had been brought by their mother to see the hero's resting place. The faces of the little boys were positively pained, and I heard one of them ask, 'Why, have they forgotten his grave?' Another year, it is to be hoped, this oversight will be remedied."

FOR some time nothing had been heard in England of Major Goold Adams, of the Scots Guards, who went to South Africa in connection with the delimitation of the boundaries of the proposed new railways through Khama's country and adjacent territories, and his friends in this country had become anxious about him, with the result that several inquiries had been addressed to the Colonial Office. That Department announced the receipt of a Report from Mafeking, dated the 30th of September, showing that letters, dated from Okavungo River, the 13th of July, had been received there from Major Goold Adams. The Major had been sent on a mission to the Barotsi country, and at the time of writing, was on his way northwards. He and his party were well, and hoped to be back at Lake Nagami by about the middle of November.

Truth, having stated weeks ago that the Queen proposed to have a thanksgiving service next June in St. Paul's Cathedral, now says the project has been abandoned in consequence of the impossibility of Her Majesty ascending the steps outside the great west door. It is therefore probable that Westminster Abbey will be the scene of the service, as in 1887, for the Queen can there pass from her carriage into the nave and choir without encountering a single step. The Duke of Coburg, who is now at Sandringham, visits next week Lord and Lady Amherst of Hackney, at Didlington, where a large party will meet him. There is some of the best shooting in Norfolk on the Didlington estate, which comprises upwards of ten thousand acres. The Duchess of Coburg and Princess Beatrice, now at Darmstadt, will join the Duke next week at Clarence House, all of them going on to Windsor on the 16th for a few day's visit to the Queen. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Buckingham Palace on the 14th from Germany, and go the next day to Windsor, for a visit of two days. Afterwards they proceed to Henley Park, where they will be the guests of Lord and Lady Pirbright, returning to Bagshot Park for the winter. The Duke and Duchess of York pay a visit during the winter to the Duke and Duches of Portland at Welbeck. Their Royal Highnesses will be the guests of the Queen from December 12th to December 14th at Windsor, thence proceeding to Welbeck. There will be three days' shooting through the famous preserves on the Welbeck estate, and one meet of the Ruff'd hounds at the Abbey during the visit, w..... terminates on December 19.

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENTS.

SOME interesting points are raised in the papers dealing with the Revision Survey settlement of the Nandurbar Taluka of the Khandeish Collectorate, with more particular reference to the effect on the economic condition of the taluka of the Tapti Valley Railway, the construction of which is about to be commenced. Nandurbar, with its Petha Navapur, is one of the western sub-divisions of Khandeish. Lying in the Tapti Valley it is bounded on the north by that river and the Nesu, on the south by the Pimpalner Taluka, on the east by the Sindkheda Taluka, and on the west and south-west by Baroda Territory. Its area, including Navapur, is 988 square miles, and its population according to the Imperial Census of 1891, 105,866, giving a density of 107·15 to the square mile. The density for the whole district according to the same Census is 133, and that of Jalgaon, one of the most thickly populated Talukas of the district, 263. The area of the villages under report is 389 square miles, and as it includes all the more settled portion of the Taluka, the comparative population and density are considerably greater, being 48,812 and 125·4, respectively. The average rainfall is 30·04. The northern black soil country, which depends mostly on the cold weather crops, wheat, cotton, and linseed, can stand a good deal of rain ; so can the rice-growing west. In the south, where bajri is the chief crop, less is required. Excessive rain late in the season damages everything ; bajri and the coarse grains get rotted in the ear, cotton runs to wood and leaf, linseed and wheat get blighted and rusted. From this reason there was in 1895 an almost total failure of the linseed crop and many of the Guzars were hard hit in consequence. In ordinary years every river except the Shiva and of course the Tapti is dry at the beginning of the hot weather, and at Nandurbar itself good-water has to be fetched from three miles away. During 1895 there was no dearth of good-water anywhere ; there was water in nearly every water-course, and even the smaller streams were still flowing at the end of May. This year the state of things is, of course, very different. The rainfall of Navapur is no doubt on the whole heavier than that of Nandurbar, but figures are only available for the last seven years. The climate is most deadly to strangers.

The report of Mr. Maconochie, the survey settlement officer, goes to show that the Taluka has made substantial progress during the currency of the last lease. Owing partly to its climate, partly to its population, and partly to its situation away from the most frequented trade-route, Nandurbar has never wholly recovered the prosperity that it enjoyed under the Musalman Empire. But in the last 30 years the population has nearly doubled, ploughs and cattle have more than doubled, and progress in every direction has been steadily maintained. The number of Bhils and Mowchis, who cultivate land on their own account instead of working for the Kunbis or pursuing more questionable occupations, has no doubt increased considerably. Prices, if they have not increased much, have been steadily maintained. Roads have been improved and there is every reason to hope that the Taluka will shortly be brought into direct communication with Surat and Bombay on one side, and Central India on the other, by branches of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railways. Under these circumstances Mr. Maconochie reported that he considered there is no reason to doubt that the value of land and its produce has increased since the last settlement, and that Government is entitled to demand an enhanced assessment. What increase is justifiable is a more difficult question. At the former settlement the rates imposed on the villages of the open plain between the hills and the river, though moderate, were not much lower than those placed on similar villages in more favoured portions of the district. The rates, however, placed on the villages in the hills and in the western jungles were caste rates pure and simple, designed to meet the shortcomings of the Konkanis and Bhils as cultivators and to render the introduction of the survey as little burdensome to them as possible. That the policy was wise Mr. Maconochie thinks there is little doubt. There has been some emigration of Bhils to Native territory, but there must be always some who prefer darkness to light, and it is the Abkari law and the restriction of wood-cutting rather than survey rates that has caused the movement.

Discussing the effect of the railway on the taluka, Mr. Maconochie asks "will the current of trade set towards Surat or will it still take the road to Dhulia ? For goods like cotton, which usually go the whole distance by rail, there is not much to choose in the two routes. From Nandurbar the distance by rail to Bombay will be about 290 miles. From Chalisgaon the distance is 204, but there is 90 miles of high road to be covered first. Carting, however, is very cheap, and in the hot season the Nandurbar cultivators seem to have nothing to do but sit about and twist ropes when they are not driving. Grain, on the other hand, which is the principal export, may perhaps be more cheaply sent to Surat, and thence by boat to Bombay, and in that case the Taluka should benefit considerably. Again, it is a question whether or no the railway will bring an influx of new cultivating blood into the country from congested Gujarat. It must come in time undoubtedly, but that there will be any extensive imigration for some time to come, is I venture to think, very doubtful. In the open plain the land is already occupied by a thriving and industrious race. The good soil available for immigrants is either in or close to malarious jungle ; and though the Bhils are quiet and inoffensive for the most part, it is questionable whether cultivators from outside are likely to appreciate living amongst them. I cannot but think, therefore, that rates should in general be fixed in the western villages with a view to the requirements of the present population rather than of one that may for years have no existence."

Mr. Maconochie proposed certain moderate increases in the assessment, which he recommended should be for thirty years. In some points of detail his views have not been accepted, and the assessment has been raised in some instances beyond the figures he proposed. Government, however, in view of the uncertainty as to the actual effect the railway may produce have ordered that the new rates be guarantee for 12 years only instead of the customary 30. The following concession have also been ordered : (*a*) the increased assessment are to be levied in accordance with the Gradual Levy Rules, the biennial increments being reduced to 12½ per cent. or 2 annas in the rupee ; (*b*) Special rules for the grant of land on easy terms to Bhils and other wild tribes, are to be extended at the discretion of the Collector to any village within the taluka where the need for lenient treatment is shown to exist, care being taken that the land is given to Bhils and others cultivating for their own profit only, and that an agreement restricting the right of transfer is passed in each case.

The Yeola Taluka of the Nasik Collectorate has also recently been resurveyed and valued. The district, which consists of 189 villages extends on an average about 40 miles from north to south, and about 25 miles from east to west. The northern frontier abuts on the Nandgaon, Malegaon, and Chandor Talukas ; the western on Niphad and Sinnar, and the southern on Kopargaon ; whilst on the east His Highness the Nizam's territory is the boundary. The railway chord line between Dhond and Manmad passes near some of the villages. The district is traversed through its centre from south to north by the Ahmednagar and Malegaon high road, which passes through its principal towns and through the railway station at Manmad. There is a made road from Nandgaon leading eastward into his Highness the Nizam's Territory. The country is also intersected in every direction by village-roads, which through out the plain portion of the district are generally very good, and even in the hilly portions are almost always passable for native carts and tongas. By far the most important town in the district is Yeola. It is, and has long been, famed for its manufacture of silk cloths and of gold thread for turbans. Every stage of the manufacture may be witnessed here, the spinning the raw silk into thread, the dyeing, weaving, etc., and even the making of the gold thread used for the 'padars' or borders of turbans, or sadis. A satisfactory feature in a taluka where the rainfall is reported to be "scanty and precarious" is the increase in wells and budkis and in the irrigated area. Cultivation has extended during the period of the last settlement by 2,393 acres. The foodsupply has in both ways been increased. The revenue history is a record of progress, and the improvement of the villages during the lease justifies in the opinion of the authorities the rates proposed some years ago. The changes in assessment proposed by the Surveyor Commissioner, approved by the Collector and by the Revenue Commissioner and accepted by Government have raised the revenue from Rs. 4,101 to Rs. 4,455, while the area reported to be under cultivation is slightly diminished. The average assessment has been Re. 0-5-8, but by the rates now guaranteed until 1905-6-0, it will be Re. 0-6-2, an increase of six pies per acre.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, showed thirteen fresh cases and eleven deaths. In A ward (Fort) there was no fresh case, but one death was recorded. In B ward (Mandvie) there were two cases and two deaths, while five cases and three deaths were registered in C ward (Bhuleshwar). Only one case was recorded in D ward (Girgaum), while in E ward (Byculla) there were four cases and an equal number of deaths. In F ward (Parel) there was one case, but the Mahim ward showed a blank bill. One death was reported from the Water division. Up to yesterday morning, there were in all 786 cases, and of these 573 have proved fatal. Considerable consternation has been caused at Bandora owing to two fatal cases of plague having occurred among the Khojah community. It is believed that both cases were imported from Mandvie ; from whence, it is thought, the patients were surreptitiously removed to Bandora.

THE EMIGRATION OF THE LAST TWO MONTHS.

AT the meeting of the Standing Committee, yesterday, a letter was recorded from the Commissioner, forwarding statistics of arrival in and departures from Bombay of people in September and October last year and for some period this year.

The Commissioner in his letter stated, "With reference to Standing Committee's Resolution No. 7655, dated 3rd November, 1893, I have the honour to forward copies of the statistics of arrivals and departures, by Messrs. Shepherd's and B. I. S. N. Company's steamers for September and October, 1895, and 1896. It will be observed that arrivals in 1895 for those months total 21,688, and similarly in 1896 the total is 18,110. Departures similarly aggregate in 1895, 13,762, and in 1896, 22,737. Thus there were 3,578 less arrivals in September and October, 1896, than during the same period last year ; and 8,975 more departures in those months in 1896 than in 1895. I need hardly point out to the Standing Committee that these returns afford convincing proof of the falsity of the reports to the effect that several lakhs of people had left Bombay, for these steamers form one of the largest channels of conveyance for people departing from the city. Roughly speaking, it will probably be found that the total exodus when all the returns come to hand was something like 20,000, or perhaps less : not a very remarkable total in a city of 9,00,000 inhabitants."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANURA KRISHNA presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present :—Messrs. H. G. Gell, O. V. Muller, S. Rebsch, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Dr. N. N. Katrak, the Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and Harkisondas Narotumdas.

HOUSE-CONNECTIONS AT COLABA.

The Commissioner reported that he has accepted the tender of Mr. Pallonji Edulji Plumber, the lower of the two tenders received for the construction of the street portions of house-connection work at Colaba at a cost not exceeding Rs. 3,000.

Consideration was given to a letter to the Secretary, dated 19th instant, from the Commissioner, stating that the chief officer of the fire-brigade, having reported that in consequence of the flushing operations carried on daily, since the 24th September last, 50 lengths of fire hose which are in use for that purpose are becoming badly deteriorated and will shortly have to be condemned, and that the supply of hose at the stations of the brigade has been diminished, he has been directed to purchase 50 lengths of 50 feet hose from Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Co., at Rs. 1-7-0 per foot, at a total cost of Rs. 4,312-8-0, for the use of the fire-brigade ; the cost to be debited to special grant of rupees one lakh, sanctioned by the Corporation for adopting measures for the suppression of the bubonic plague. Requesting sanction to dispense with the invitation for tenders for the same as the quotations were invited from three firms, and the offer accepted is the lowest of all.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The Committee considered the following resolution of the Corporation, with reference to the leasing of buildings for school purposes :—"That letter to the Municipal Secretary, of 19th October last, from the Secretary, Joint Schools, and papers therewith be referred to the Commissioner and the Standing Committee for opinion and report."

The matter was referred to the Commissioner in the first instance.

LORD HARRIS SCHOOL BUILDING.

The Committee considered resolution of the Corporation, dated 16th instant, with reference to the gift of Rs. 35,000, from the honorary secretaries, Lord Harris Memorial Fund, for the erection of a school building to be named after his Lordship, referring the letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, on the subject, to the Standing Committee for report.

It was pointed that on certain conditions the Government had agreed to make a grant of Rs. 35,000 for the erection of such a building.

On the motion of Mr. Rebsch, it was resolved that the matter be referred to the Commissioner for favour of reporting on matter of details.

MORTUARY RETURNS.

The Committee resolved as desired by the Corporation, that with reference to the 34 tables relating to death returns of the population in each district during the past 20 years, &c., forwarded with the Commissioner's letter to the Secretary, No. 12123, dated 26th September 1893, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the cost of printing the same.

DEPUTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

The Committee considered resolution of the Corporation, dated 19th instant, as under :—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to arrange for the appointment of one qualified medical gentleman for each ward to the city to be designated deputy health officer, on salaries ranging generally from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 a month, who shall devote their whole time and attention to the duties of their office and who shall watch, superintend, and report on the sanitary condition of their respective wards, and otherwise assist the Health Officer in seeing that all measures for the preservation and improvement of the health of the city are properly carried out. That the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary outlay on this account for the remaining portion of the year on the recommendation of the Standing Committee."

The matter was referred to the Commissioner for report.

LIGHTING THE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.

Consideration was given to resolution of the Corporation, dated 19th instant, as under :—"That the Standing Committee be requested to include in the budget estimates for 1897-98 the cost of lighting with incandescent gas lamps the clock of the Rajabai Tower on the understanding that the charge will not exceed Rs. 60 per mensem. That, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the cost of lighting the clock at the same rate from October 1st until the end of the current financial year."

The necessary recommendation was made.

After transacting some more business, the Committee adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN F. T. WILLIAMS, 24th Madras Infantry, D. A. A. G., is posted to the Chin Hills Command.

LIEUTENANT H. C. MACNAGHTEN, Royal Irish Regiment, is appointed as a probationer for the Staff Corps, to the 13th instead of the 7th Bombay Infantry.

THE following appointments have been made :—29th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenants J. H. Campbell and J. S. Kemball to be Adjutant and Quarter-Master respectively. 36th Sikhs.—Lieutenant W. A. Bailey to be Wing Officer and to remain seconded. Lieutenant R. G. Munn to be Wing Officer. 10th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant J. Frizelle from 25th Bombay Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 23rd Bombay Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant R. E. C. Hall, from the 10th Bombay Infantry to the Officiating Wing Officer Bhopal Battalion.—Lieutenant D. G. Peart, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

A DISPUTE relating to the Delmar Estates, in Ceylon, was before the Court of Appeal on Nov. 2. The Countess de la Rochefoucauld and her daughter sought to recover large sums of money derived from the sale of portions of the estates. The defendant was Mr. John Boustead, a Ceylon merchant, who, the Countess alleged, bought the property as her agent, though this was denied by him. Mr. Justice Kekewich dismissed the action, and the Countess appealed. Both the Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice Lindley suggested that this was a case which should be compromised, and the matter stood over for communications to be made to the Countess, who is now at Biarritz.

MR. G. K. MHATRE'S STATUETTE, "TO THE TEMPLE."

THE following letter has been addressed by Sir George Birdwood, to an English friend in Bombay, on Mr. Mhatre's statuette, entitled "To the Temple" :—

If I have left your letter of the 4th of last May unanswered for six months, it is not that I have neglected the purpose of it. I have never received greater pleasure than from the photograph sent with it of Mr. G. K. Mhatre's statuette in marble of a Hindu girl on her way—"To the Temple ;" and I have so long delayed acknowledging the receipt of it, only because I have been all this time showing it everywhere, and taking advice everywhere before answering your question as to the advisability of sending Mr. Mhatre to Europe to complete his studies of an art in which his success is so assured.

I can now say that the unanimous advice I have received is that, until Mr. Mhatre has fully developed his own spostaneous style, and his remarkable mastery of manipulative subtleties, he ought, on no account, to be brought under the teaching of any European sculptor. Instruction in the fine arts, plastic or pictorial, is worthless without the intuitive faculty for proficiency in them which alone makes the great painter or sculptor ; for in fine art there is no place for other than positive excellence—no second place,—those only who reach its height being worthy of the name of artist. But where there is the inborn genius for them, it is best left to develop of itself until it attains to the full form of its own constitution and temper, before being subjected to the authority and discipline, and the consequent general culture of any predominating instruction, present or past.

Mr. Mhatre one sees, at a first glance, possesses this genius for creation in sculpture, the most arduous, and therefore the greatest of the fine arts, and which affords those endowed with a feeling for beauty and grandeur with the noblest pleasure the human breast can know.

For its distinction of style "To the Temple" is Mr. Mhatre's work alone and not another's in any title, although it often suggests to me some of the earlier work of Canova, of whom young Mhatre has probably never heard. In its technique, it is wonderful ; and though I may be biased by my instinctive sympathy with an Indian artist, I believe myself to be moved solely by artistic emotion when, every time I look on the photograph of Mr. Mhatre's statuette, I derive from its contemplation an ever heightened delight.

In a word, "To the Temple" is already a provisional masterpiece, and an unequivocal pledge of the completest future mastery in the art to which Mr. Mhatre is to devote himself. I, indeed, doubt if any living English sculptor could produce a work in which the refining and elevating inspirations of the artist, and the sleights of his technical dexterities would give so uneffected an expression of truth to nature as we find in young Mhatre's so to say, "Diploma piece."

The art of art is to create the illusion of a higher reality, but its supreme felicity is when this is altogether natural ; and as nature is ever most enchanting when the contrivances of the charms she may owe to art are concealed, so the utmost perfection of art is found when it seems to be nature still. It is in this deliberate view that, as I hold, Mr. Mhatre's "To the Temple" at once takes a first place as a work of plastic art. If the photograph is examined with a powerful hand lens, an overwhelming impression is made on you of the marvellous refinement of the modulation of its flesh surfaces, and of the precision and exquisite delicacy of the sculptor's touch both on the flesh and the drapery surfaces ; and in this merely technical skill, as well as in its grace and dignity, and harmoniously balanced composition and pose, the figure is Greek of the Greeks.

This is largely due to Mr. Mhatre having wrought it directly from the marble block, without any school of art instruction, relying on the sole light of his pristine Aryan instincts ; and with his own hands and not those of any hireling "ghost." This last fact it is which chiefly explains the fine finish and warm reality of his flesh surfaces.

In so far as the figure is differentiated from the Greek by its sweet, spiritual beauty, some might attribute this to the influence of the Christian west on the rising generation of Hindus, but I see in it the reflection of the sanctity of woman, and of the domestic life centreed in her, which has always proved the sure foundation of the social life of the Hindus, and remains to this day the distinctive note of Hinduism.

In short, I know of no modern statue so completely attractive to me as Mr. Mhatre's "To the Temple." The only teachers the creator of it need go to are those of ancient Greece as they still live in their work among the public Museums of Italy, France, and England. But first he must fully disclose his own originality in Bombay ; and I would appeal to the wealthy Bhattias and Bunyas among his

depends. It is in this serious and dutiful spirit that I have always studied Indian art. As I have often before said, I regard the arts of India, not only as an admirer of them, but as one who has always recognised that in their infinite variety and yet living reality, and unmatched beauty, they afford a vital, and ubiquitously powerful rallying point for the spiritual revival of the race of Brahmanical Hindus, and for the regeneration of their entire sacro-sanct civilisation: and that to needlessly destroy the traditional culture and personality of a great historical race is the worst and most odious crime one nation can commit upon another, and an unpardonable sin against their common humanity.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

THE SCARCITY IN THE KONKAN.

MEETING AT ALIBAG.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The following is a detailed report of the proceedings of the mass meeting of landholders and cultivators of the Alibag Taluka, in the Kolaba Collectorate, which was held in the afternoon of Sunday, the 22nd instant, at Kurul, a village about two miles east of Alibag, under the presidency of Mr. Govind Baba Gurjar. More than five thousand persons were present. The president having taken the chair and explained the object of the meeting, asked the various speakers to be temperate in their language. Mr. Raojee Hari Athavale of Alibag then proposed the first resolution, which ran as follows:—"That this meeting hears with concern and alarm the rumour that Mr. A. F. Maconochie, I.C.S., the Acting Collector of Kolaba, is to be transferred to another district, and a Civilian, who has no experience of this district, is to be appointed in his place. That a petition be made to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to retain Mr. Maconochie in this district, at least during the time the present scarcity lasts." Mr. Athavale said that they all were aware that their present popular Collector had at great personal inconvenience made a tour of inspection throughout their taluka, and acquainted himself with the real state of the crops and the condition and wants of the people, and at a time when they were threatened with famine, the presence of that officer in their midst was absolutely necessary. He hoped that the rumour which had so much alarmed them would be falsified, but at the same time he thought that it was their duty to represent their views to Government on such an important subject before it was too late. He, therefore, asked them to pass the resolution unanimously. Mr. Babajee Gopal, who had specially come down from Bombay to attend the meeting, in seconding the resolution, remarked that that the Kolaba district was fortunate in having sympathetic Collectors to rule its destinies, and from what he had heard of the present Acting Collector of the district, he was glad to say that Mr. Maconochie was no exception to the rule. He heartily seconded the resolution, and asked the meeting to pass it with acclamation. The chairman having put the resolution to the meeting, it was carried unanimously.

The second resolution pointed out that as the average outturn of crops in the various villages of the taluka ranged from one anna to four annas, it was necessary to petition the Collector to grant proportionate remissions of the land assessment. Mr. Dabir, who moved the resolution, pointed out to the cultivators that if the all round the average crops of the whole taluka would hardly be even three annas; and, therefore, what they asked was only in consonance with the provisions of the Famine Code.

Mr. R. L. Gharat, in seconding the resolution, said: Mr. chairman, friends and countrymen,—I am glad to see you assemble here this day in such large numbers to consider the best means of appealing to Government for help in our present distress, for this is the only means by which we can expect to attain our object. I am sorry to hear some people say that all such petitions to Government are fruitless, as Government are determined to turn a deaf ear to all representations. I do not believe that such is the case. You will remember the advice which Mr. Alfred Webb, M.P.—(Cheers)—President of the Tenth Indian National Congress, gave us on the occasion of his visit to Avas nearly two years ago. Mr. Webb said: 'Too long did our people (the Irish) suffer patiently without protest, but at length the cup of their miseries flowed over. They resorted to protest and combination. Take pattern by us in so far as we acted wisely. Form yourselves into associations; discuss together your rights and grievances; keep strictly within the law; put from you all temptations to violence and disorder; be patient and determined; base your pleas for justice upon truth upon the statement of well-ascertained facts, couched in moderate language. Mark the wisdom of these words, and let them be always impressed on your minds. If we continually knock at the door of Government, we are sure to find it opened to us. In the resolution I am asked to second we only request Government to do for us what they are bound by law and justice to grant us, and I fully believe that our prayer will not go for nothing. I, therefore, heartily second the resolution. Mr. Gharat then told them that he had made a representation to the Collector regarding his own village of Avas, and that kind-hearted officer had lost no time in ordering inquiries to be made into the matter. He trusted that Government would do something for those poor villagers. He then asked the representatives of the different villages to do the same thing, always being careful to state the truth, and nothing but the whole truth. He also requested them to furnish him with correct information, which he would be very glad to place before the public through the press. (Cheers.)

Mr. Waman Bapuje Dev having supported the resolution, a gentleman from Nagam rose to propose an amendment to the effect "that Government should be asked to remit the whole year's taxes." After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn, and the original proposition was carried by acclamation.

The third resolution, which was also passed unanimously, was about petitioning Government to open their forests for free-grazing. It was proposed and seconded by Messrs. Ganesh Hari Dewaskar and Nagardas Rupjee Shet, respectively, the latter gentleman pointing out that Government had already anticipated their prayer, for he had learnt on good authority that the forests would in all probability be thrown upon from the first of February next.

The fourth resolution, proposed, seconded, and supported by Messrs. Dabir, Athavale, and Dev, respectively, and carried unanimously, related to the opening of relief-works.

A committee having been appointed to draw up the petitions, Mr. Dabir took the opportunity to call the attention of the lower classes to the baneful effects of drinking, smoking ganja and chandul and other vices prevailing among them. He said that bearing in mind that they had to face a powerful enemy like the famine, they would think twice before they indulged in such vices, which not only ruined them but their families also. He had been informed that people even in these poverty-stricken districts visited theatres in large numbers. This was surely not good on the part of the people. He advised them to keep their expenses within their means. Mr. Bomanjee Sorabjee, pleader, of Alibag, speaking on the same subject, pointed out that they all knew that drinking was the ruin of mankind, but at the same time he was constrained to say that there were some people who would not do without it; he, therefore, advised the people to be temperate in their habits. An agriculturist named Rama Ragu Thaleja, of Nagam, then stood up, and in a vigorous speech exhorted his fellowmen to abstain from drinking altogether, for unless they did so the habit of drinking a little at first was sure to grow into an evil vice.

The Patel of the Kolis or fishermen in the Alibag taluka, and several Agris and other agriculturists then asked Mr. Gharat to request the sowkars and the grain-dealers, who were present, to consider the condition of their poor neighbours and tenants, and make arrangements to sell the grain to them at a reasonable price. Mr. Gharat, in making the request, pointed out to the sowkars the noble examples set by philanthropic gentlemen in Bombay and other parts of the country, and expressed a hope that the request would not be in vain. He also advised the tenants not to take any undue advantage of the present situation, but to be honest in their dealings with the sowkars. Mr. Babajee Gopal said that if the sowkars would agree to sell their surplus rice at a reduced rate, arrangements could be made to purchase several hundreds of khandis of it at once, and sell it at least at the cost price, if not under it, and when after a few months there would be a keen demand for it among the poor ryots, the sowkars of Alibag, he hoped, would not be behind those in other parts of the Presidency in doing what they could to mitigate the sufferings of the poor. Mr. Nagardas Rupjee said that that was but a reasonable request on the part of the cultivators, and he would willingly try to see that their request was complied with.

Mahdu Posu Patel, a Kunbi cultivator of the village of Waghre, then rose and in a clear loud voice asked all concerned to proceed in a body to the Collector's camp at Rewadanda on Wednesday, the 25th instant, to present the petitions. His motion having been agreed to, a resolution expressing the great loss the taluka had sustained in the ultimately death of Mr. Vithal Mahadeo Dhamankar, pleader at Alibag, was passed. The proceedings were then brought to a close by thanking her Majesty the Queen-Empress for her message of sympathy towards her poor Indian subjects, and by the passing of the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

PANCHGANI NOTES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

In a note in your issue of the 20th you have very properly suggested that the proceeds of Harvest Thanksgivings in some of the Calcutta churches and cathedrals, for good harvests "throughout the world," should be devoted to the Famine Relief Fund. They might, at all events, be reserved for such of the poor Native Christians as will no doubt feel the pinch of the threatened famine. If this example were followed by all our Bombay churches, of the 101 denominations, much good might result. I often wonder what your Young Men's Christian Association is doing. Surely, this is a time when small and petty differences might be subordinated, and unanimous effort made to gather together funds, anticipating the worst. In such cases this is the wisest and safest course. In addition to such measures, each one of us might put in, say, one day's pay or income. Surely, with a little self-denial this can easily be done. Should no necessity arise the same might be reserved for some object of universal good. I am prepared with my allowance, and I am sure, Sir, you would gladly open your columns and lend your powerful influence to any measure of this kind.

It struck me when reading the note above alluded to that "Prayer" should have been substituted for "Thanksgiving." I am afraid the Indian harvest will be a poor one, though we have been blessed with rain in many places. The wretched Indian farmer goes on year after year forcing a wretched tribute from his barren fields without attempting to penetrate the reluctant soil, and to clear away all obstacles to an easy and abundant harvest. What can such men do when there is a want of rain? And yet the poor wretches are allowed to grovel in indescribable ignorance while the Congresswallas and Sabhawallas are clamouring for "high education," and not only social but religious reform. One bites the nose off the other, because he joined a tea party at some Padresaheb's "at Home," whilst he himself has been enjoying a quiet "chota hazri" on ham and chicken—but on the quiet! with just a sensation of the hard stuff!!! While his friends have neither outraged his own proclivities or his people's caste by taking a cup of tea whilst listening to some lecture or sensible conversation. I have often had tea with Brahmins, and they at my house; the only thing necessary is that the servant should be a Hindu, and the vessels either glass or brass, the kettle being of the latter metal, and yet I was grieved to see poor Mr. M. G. Ranade scandalized by a young upstart, who certainly must have been dragged, and not, brought up, to attempt to malign a man respected by every class, and venerated by all good Hindus? I have not the honour of his acquaintance, but have seen, heard, and read enough of him. What can one say of scandalisers like these. Let me see. "Dogs delight to bark and bite, for God hath made them so," would be quite *apropos* The Hindu, and I may say the Mahomedan, and other communities have yet a great deal to learn. But my own opinion is that if the Brahmins will stick to their orthodox belief or old colors, yea and to their caste prejudices and even to their ancient dogmas, they will still be the leading nation. Parsees can barely be called one, at present, and the Mahomedans, I am afraid, will be always in the background on account of their inherent hatred of other creeds (I do not in this include the Hindustan Mahomedans, who are more or less converts). *Caste* alone in my opinion has brought the higher class of Hindus to their present high social and intellectual status—who can deny this? The present style of education, the social admixture resulting from it, is destroying this grand structure. Is it not doing so in Europe, in our dear old England? Among the Brahmins there is another principle deserving every consideration; they do not marry *near*. This is a great fault of our system, worse developed among Parsees and Musalmans. Well, I might write on like this till the crack of doom, without regard for the liberty I have taken upon your space. But I cannot close this without saying a few words for the edification of our sisters. It is here *the shoe pinches most*, and nothing but education, not flighty education, but good moral education, each according to her own creed, is necessary in the poorest home of each of the three communities. I am afraid the Parsees are over-doing it, and the Musulman still keeps up the Purdah Nasheen system. The Brahmin women are free, within certain bounds, at present very necessary ones. Let them have power over their own expenditure; a little more freedom in paying visits; let their husbands keep with them longer than they have done or now do, and you will find a wonderful improvement. Then they shall really have happy homes. Once attain this, and Brahmin or English, Turk or Russian, German or the plodding Hollander, have attained the zenith of bliss. How many homes which might be, and have been, happy, can never justly be so regarded; husband and wife are by the laws, and indeed the will of God, to make a happy home, yea paradise on earth! The rule of duty to the husband is the happiness and comfort of his wife, and the rule of duty to the wife should be the happiness of her lord and master. Could we but as they do from different families pass life together, obstacles must present themselves to the perfection of their earthly bliss. If they set themselves diligently and unitedly to work to remove these; if they would but exercise all necessary forbearance towards one another in love, frankness, kindness, and fidelity; if each indeed would study and realize the true art of their indissoluble relationship, they would soon bring the soil of their domestic Eden into that desirable culture which, after all, is, or ought to be, the aim of all human ambition, and which alone can yield a productive and perennial harvest. Next comes the more important question of what are we to do with this grand harvest? If family government and parental instruction are neglected, or administered unwisely, children must necessarily grow up in habits of wilfulness, disobedience, and wrong-doing, to say nothing of irreverence—results but too common in these days. We must have parents to take up this primary education which does not constitute the school-master's duty *per se*, and without this home education we can never expect to realize for our little ones a "happy home."

Sunday is a very dull day here. Indeed, it is a miserable station altogether, and Bombayites get soon tired of it. We have to depend entirely on nature for our amusement. Walks down the Southern or Northern Valley; quail or hare shooting; and some naughty boys go and even kill doves and bulbuls. We have had a Cheetah, "Spots," or some such brute walking off with our dogs. Three days ago I was at a village, Bhilar, and saw a fine mongrel, belonging to Kamloo Patel, a good shikaree, and this morning the poor man came and told me he had been shikared. We have lost a dozen pets in this way. The Superintendent, too, lost a mongrel of his. We have had about two or more inches of rain, our only scavenger, and it has had a most happy effect upon our half-starved cultivators. Even Lord Elgin noticed that if rain does not do much good, it raises hopes in the poor and ignorant. There is a great deal in this—it is a better stimulant than the Abkari liquor. Note his Jodhpur speech.

FUGIT HORA.

RAIN PRODUCING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the Sirkar is really in earnest about spending money on saving the country from famine it could do no better than order the Artillery in every station to set to, *at once*, firing their heavy guns at the Heavens. For *now* that the firmament is everywhere overcast with clouds, the possibility of bringing down rain by the compression of the atmospheric strata could be usefully and economically illustrated, and the effect on strengthening British rule in India would be enormous.—Yours, &c.,

C.

THE THREATENED DEARTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should feel obliged if you would kindly make room for the following few lines in your to-morrow's issue. Twenty years have rolled by since the last dearth visited us; we were then in some condition to meet the foe; but at present the foe stalks haughtily and we have no weapon whereby to make even a modest show of opposition. You have given a summary of a number of communications received on the subject of the prevailing distress from various localities, in the distressed areas. It is sufficient to show that the distress is widespread, and in its intensity is more than deficiency, bordering on famine. Crops have failed, fodder is scarce, people are starving, and cattle are dying for want of fodder. Poor people who are unable to support themselves, are said to be ready to get rid of the burden of the children. It is therefore essential that work ought to be found as near the doors of the needy as possible; and at the same time to effect an increase in the salaries of poor clerks. We understand that the works of road repairing and such other testworks have been opened in most of the distressed districts; but they are not sufficient, and the wages offered are too low to suffice for buying food in these days of high prices. We have every trust that Government will fulfil the expectations that are formed by the people of its capacity to deal effectively with the coming foe. The Social Conference and the Religious Association, which work for the people of this country, must this year stop their speaking. The thousands of rupees that they will require had better be spent in arming the people for the coming battle.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 25. K. H. POWDWAL.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF ILLUSTRIOUS PORTUGUESE GENTLEMEN.

WE have before us two pamphlets in the Portuguese language, giving the biography of two well-known Portuguese gentlemen, viz., Senhor Commendador Minguel R. de Quadros and Senhor Commendador Bernard Francisco de Costa, late members of the Portuguese Parliament: they are sorted by a very talented writer, Senhor Amancio Gracias, brother of Mr. Gracias, who is the Principal Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General of Goa, and they are said to be very well and elegantly written. Mr. Gracias intends to go on with the works he has so ably begun by giving occasionally biography of gentlemen of the Portuguese country who have rendered disinterested and valuable services to the nation and the people. The first brochure has been favourably commented upon by some of the leading Lisbon journals. We wish the young pamphleteer every success.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has confided to *Reuter* his views about the treatment of the present famine, from which it would appear that the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is less willing to revive some memories of his own achievements in that line than is generally supposed.

THE EXAMINATION MANDAP AT AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be allowed to make your widely circulated journal the medium through which to awaken the University authorities to the sense of their just duty. In common fairness you will permit me to say that, in order to ventilate the grievance, I have not the slightest intention to cast a slur on the authorities, for whom I cherish due respect. My chief object in appealing to them is to pray for the mitigation of the evil complained of. Sir, most of your readers may be perhaps aware that the candidates appearing in this examination have the misfortune to be huddled together in a flimsy mandap, which is annually erected for the occasion. This mandap, wretched and ill-constructed as it is, admits the sun's rays to fall on the faces of the unfortunate candidates, who are quite mercilessly obliged to expose themselves to the burning rays for three hours, for four days, and for six hours on the fifth day as there are two papers set on this day. Sir, to put hundreds of candidates at the mercy of the burning rays is little short of indifference, nay, even something like cruelty, on the part of those whose first duty it is to ensure every kind of comfort and convenience for the candidates. In the examination mandap there must be nothing which can distract the attention of a candidate even in the smallest degree, but instead of this, quite otherwise is the case. The uneasiness and confusion, due to the perspiration engendered by the rays, may be more easily imagined than described. What is to be the fate of an unfortunate candidate if, by continued exposure to the sun, he is seized with severe headache or any other similar ailment? Will the authorities pay the doctor's dues in that case? Most assuredly not. But now that they have been served with a warning voice, is it asking too much of them to provide better accommodation the next year, and thereby win the everlasting gratitude of many a

HEALTH-PRESERVING CANDIDATE.

Ahmedabad, Nov. 22.

THE ANNUAL OUTCRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Let me inform the public, through the medium of your widespread daily, that the Arithmetic and Algebra paper set at the recent Matriculation examination was quite above the heads of the students. It is needless to say that the abovementioned subject is a stumbling block to many. I shall request any wise head to look over the paper. If, for example, we take the very first question that, while it required three things, it would take full half-an-hour even to a good head, and, moreover, carried only a few number of marks. Even a B.A. would not be able to solve the whole paper in such a limited time. The whole paper was as it were meant for the P. E. students, and that, too, only a few could get through it satisfactorily. Our Alma Mater, it seems, has now-a-days totally failed to represent the student-world. The faint hope which the examinees now entertain rests in rather a lenient way of examining the papers. Let all those who claim to be favourites of the student-world come forward and open their far-seeing eyes to the said facts. I sincerely wish that this fact may also reach the ears of the kind-hearted Syndicate, and may deal with the students accordingly at the time of declaring the results.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, Nov. 21. M. A.

SERVANTS' AGENCIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Like many another memsahib, after being worried and robbed by budmash servants, my eye caught the very thing I wanted in the advertising columns of a Bombay paper—a Registry office with an English name, who guaranteed to supply thoroughly reliable and trustworthy servants and were responsible for their behaviour. Gulping down my chagrin to find the company were natives, using the English name, I paid my fee of Rs. 2, and was duly sent a cook. This was last month; so far, so good. About the 15th, I paid him last month's wages. He demanded the current month's pay also to date—I refused, and he deserted with the day's expense in hand. I applied to the office that supplied him for a *bandi*, or a refund of my fee and the money stolen, but can get neither, or any reply either, and when I call on them they are not at home, or the office is closed. My near neighbour has gone through a similar experience, and does'nt like it any more than I do. I trust this may be a warning to Europeans who are of a too trustful nature, but I don't believe it will.—Yours, &c.,

MEMSAHIB.

TRAIN ACCOMMODATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company will shortly alter its time table, I beg to make a suggestion in the interest of the public. Andheri is day by day becoming more and more crowded, and the people suffer greatly as there are not sufficient trains by which they can travel from and to Bombay. On Sundays there are two trains for Andheri, which leave Colaba station very early. It would, therefore, be very desirable if the train, leaving Colaba station at 10-20 a.m. (Bombay time) on week days, were to proceed as far as the Andheri station on Sundays, and also the down train No. 7 and up train No. 35 should also halt at the Andheri Station on week days as well as on Sundays. This arrangement will be lucrative to the company, and a great convenience to the people of Andheri.—Yours, &c.,

M. P. D. C.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to correct an error in your report of my speech at the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, in support of my motion against the placing of the Government Remount stables on the Kennedy Sea Face. The figure which I stated as to the limits to which the large maidan of Bombay was curtailed by the building operations on it is put down in your report as 500 yards. I did not give this figure. I said it was about five hundred thousand yards, to which figure the maidan was curtailed from its enormous first area of 7,72,000 yards. The five hundred thousand yards, which I spoke of as the reduced area of the maidan, are made to appear as 500 yards only.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 24. KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

FRERE ROAD, MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The portion of the road beginning at the Tram Terminus, near Merewether Dock, to De Lima Street, Mazagon, is the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and the Municipality do not consequently touch it, but, surely, they are bound to call on the Railway company to repair it, or, at least, fill up the few ruts, which, the other day, when we had rain, were full of water, thus clearly showing how bad this road must be. If the Railway company is poor, I am prepared to get up a subscription list among the Mazagon residents and present a purse to the company for applying the money towards the road repair.—Yours, &c.,

A MAZAGONWALLA.

Nov. 24.

LOCAL self-government does not seem to be making much progress in Bengal. The Presidency Division should set a good example to the rest of the Province, but the annual Administration Report shows that this is far from being the case. In twenty-one Municipalities less than half of the commissioners were present at each meeting held, thus proving how small is the interest felt in the work to be done. Sanitary and other improvements urgently needed, are neglected; in fact it is noted that there is a strong opposition in most Municipalities to sanitation involving any expenditure. Last year there was anxiety felt as to the possible failure of drinking-water, but no steps seem to have been taken to prevent the pollution of existing tanks or to excavate new ones. The Government were expected to do everything, and to find funds for petty works which could easily have been undertaken locally. The drainage of villages and towns, the clearing away of jungle which breeds malaria, and the general supervision of the public health, all seem to be neglected. Thus the Krishnagar Municipality have had a drainage scheme on hand since 1891, but it is no nearer realisation than it was years ago. It is remarked that the administration of this Municipality is in the hands of pleaders, and is very far from satisfactory. The *vakil raj*, whether in town or country, never is, and never can be, satisfactory, but the people have to submit to it simply because the well-to-do and leisured classes do not trouble to concern themselves with local public affairs. It is the glib-tongued, bustling pleader who comes to the front and possesses himself of such power as "Lokil Sluff" can yield. He finds that it pays him to manage Municipal affairs: he can give his relatives and friends nice little contracts and can make things unpleasant for his enemies. He may even be bold enough, on occasion, to be impertinent to officials who venture to interfere in matters Municipal.

THE BO. P. R. A. CENTRAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 25.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Sandhurst's prizes, for the British and Natives, were completed to-day. Lieutenant Green, of the South Lancashire, made 99 points in the three distances, and won the National Rifle Association's Silver Medal; Sergeant-Major Long, Durham Light Infantry, made 96, and won Rs. 100; Jamedar Krishnajee Sinde, 7th Bombay Infantry, made 91 points in the three distances, and won the Indian Rifle Association's Silver Medal. The following are scores of the matches up to date:—

MATCH 31.—"H. E. The Governor's Prize."—(The National Rifle Association's Silver Medal).—The winner of this medal is entitled to compete once at the prize meeting of the National Rifle Association for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' prize. Rs. 100, presented by H. E. Lord Sandhurst. Distances—200, 500, and 600 yards.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total	Rs.
*Lieut Green, South Lancashire ...	33	34	32	99	...
Sergt-Major Long, Durham L I	33	32	35	96	100
Color-Sergt Lookman, Rl I Rifles...	32	35	28	95	50
Corpl Wilson, 1st B B & C I R Vols	30	30	34	94	30
Color-Sergt Gage, Rl Dub Fus	30	31	32	93	22
Lance-Corpl Jebb, G I P R Vols ...	30	31	32	93	15
Corpl Critchell, Sind Vols.....	30	31	32	93	15
Pte Barry, Rl Irish Rifles	30	32	31	93	10
Sergt Collins, Wiltshire Regiment..	31	33	29	93	10
Colr-Sergt Lucas, Dur L I	29	30	34	93	10
Lance-Corpl Jackson, Rl I Rifles ...	30	32	30	92	10
Sergt-Major Scott, S M R Vols	31	32	29	92	10
Color-Sergt Elliott, East Yorkshire.	33	31	29	92	10
Corpl Cutler, G I P R Vols	33	33	26	92	10
Colr-Sergt Watson, Durham L I	29	30	32	91	10
Sergt-Major Scott, Rl Irish Rifles...	31	31	29	91	10
Sergt Mathew, Border Regiment ..	31	33	27	91	10

* Won N R A Silver Medal.
One—91 counted out.

MATCH 37.—"H. E. The Governor's Prize."—(The Indian Rifle Association's Silver Medal). Rs. 100, presented by H. E. Lord Sandhurst. Distances—200, 500, and 600 yards. Prizes at each distances. 600 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Jam Krishnajirao Sinde, 7th Bo Infy.....	34	15
Lce-Naik Amir Khan, 19th Bo Infy	33	10
Pte Ittu Powar, 7th Bo Infy	33	7
*Pte Jagesar Singh, 17th Bo Infy	32	6
*Lce-Naik Salim Ram, 23rd Rifles	32	6

Absolute ties.

The following is the aggregate of the three distances:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total	Rs.
* Jam Krishnajee Sinde, 7th B I ...	28	30	31	91	40
Lce-Nk Salik Ram, 23rd Rifles	27	30	32	89	30
Pte Jagesar Singh, 17th B I	30	27	32	89	20
Nk Pappaya, 9th B I	27	31	31	89	10

* Won the Indian Rifle Association's Silver Medal.
One—89 counted out.

LATER.

The following are the results of the local matches in connection with the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association matches which were shot off at the different stations of the Bombay Presidency:—

MATCH 1.—"Harris, Challenge Cup." Won by D. Squadron, 20th Hussars, 140 points, Rs. 75, and a Cup; and L. Battery, 193 points, Rs. 30.

MATCH 2.—"Non-Commissioned Officers' Cup." Won by D. Company, 2nd B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, 234 points, Rs. 120; and E. Company, Durham Light Infantry, 214 points, Rs. 40.

MATCH 3.—"Inter Company Cup." Won by A. Company, Border Regiment, 307 points, Rs. 100; and C. Company, ditto, 298 points, Rs. 40; and E. Company, Middlesex Regiment, 295, points, Rs. 20.

MATCH 5.—"The Czarwitch." Distance—600 yards. Private Carter, Middlesex Regiment, 35 points, Rs. 275; Lance-Sergeant Carthy, 2nd B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers, 35 points, Rs. 275.

MATCH 6.—Distance-200 yards, Sergeant Mathews, 34 points, Rs. 30; Lance-Corporal Moorhouse, 20th Hussars, 34 points, Rs. 20.

MATCH 7.—Distance—100 yards. Sergeant-Major Scott, Royal Irish, 35 points, Rs. 30; Color-Sergeant McCarthy, 34 points, Rs. 20; Private Dibbin, of the Durham, 34 points, Rs. 15.

MATCH 8.—"Harris' Challenge Cup." Won by B. Squadron, 2nd Bombay Lancers, 170 points, Rs. 75, and a Cup; and D. Squadron, ditto, 163 points, Rs. 40.

MATCH 9.—"Non-Commissioned Officers' Cup." Won by 9th Bombay Infantry, 230 points, Rs. 100; and 14th Infantry, 202 points, Rs. 30.

MATCH 10.—"Inter Company Cup." Won by 7th Bombay Infantry, 328 points, Rs. 100; and 19th Infantry, 326 points, Rs. 30.

MATCH 11.—"The Blundell Competition." Won by 4th Bombay Rifles, 249 points, Rs. 150.

General Nairne's prize were shot off, to-day, in connection with the Central Meeting. Sergeant-Major Scott, Southern Maharatta Railway Volunteers, made 32 points, and won Rs. 100; Sergeant Wilson, Middlesex, 32 points, Rs. 50; Color-Sergeant Rozare, 32 points, Rs. 25.

The British Championship was also completed to-day. The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association's Gold Medal was won by Sergeant-Major Scott, Southern Maharatta Volunteers, with 329 points, who also won Rs. 150; Private McGarth, South Lancashire, made 317 points, and won the Silver Medal and Rs. 100; Color-Sergeant Gage, Royal Dublin Fusilires, 317 points, also Bronze Medal, and Rs. 80; Private Barry, Royal Irish Rifles, 314 points, Rs. 60; and Color-Sergeant Hornsby, of the Durham, 313 points, Rs. 50.

BABULLA TANK GARDEN: A PETITION.

THE following petition, signed by the prominent and influential members of the different communities inhabiting the Mandvie Ward, has been addressed to the Corporation re the Babulla Tank Garden:—

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned rate-payers and residents of the Mandvie Ward, respectfully beg to address you as follows:—

That we, the residents of this ward, have been for a long time suffering from wants, and kept out of Municipal benefits and comforts, which are supplied to other wards, namely, a public garden, or recreation ground, a fruit and vegetable market, and a primary school.

We are highly indebted to the Corporation for having unanimously passed the proposals of Dr. A. G. Viegas, for providing a vegetable market for the use of such a densely populated ward as Mandvie, and of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, to ask the Commissioner what improvements he would suggest for the Musjid Bunder Road, with a view to prevent the frequent accidents occuring at the place.

We are also indebted to the Joint Schools Committee for having taken into consideration Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani's letter, published in the *Bombay Gazette*, and provided this ward with a primary school.

Some time ago the urgency of a public park or recreation ground for this ward was brought to the notice of the Corporation by Dr. A. G. Viegas, but unfortunately the Corporation resolved, notwithstanding a strenuous opposition, to have a public park on the site of the Babulla Tank. This resolution, we cannot help observing, considerably disappointed us. The locality around the tank is not as thickly populated as the centre of the Mandvie ward, from which Babulla Tank is situated at a great distance, and to the dense population whereof, to use the words of our former Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Arthur Crawford, will not be sufficiently accessible. The Babulla Tank Garden will, moreover, if made, be, as rightly remarked by our worthy Commissioner of Police, a haunt for vagabonds, loafers, and men of bad repute; besides, it is not a desirable site in point of sanitary view, and the present outbreak of the disastrous plague is, as admitted on all hands, due to the dangerously impure condition of the Mandvie ward, as pointed out in the attached letter.

We, therefore, humbly beg to suggest that some houses, opposite to the Jain Temple at Dongree Street, between Musjid Bridge and the Mujid Railway Station, be purchased, and the park as well as a market be made on the site. The park and the market will be in a central portion, and will be most suitable and comfortable to the residents of the Mandvie ward. There is behind the abovementioned houses a large area of vacant land belonging to the Municipality which can easily be made use of.

We, therefore, humbly suggest that the land to be reclaimed at Babulla Tank, instead of being used for a public garden, might very well be disposed of in any other way.

The Babulla Tank Garden will be, besides, useless and unnecessary, and will not be so much used as the one near the Musjid bridge, there being a park already in the vicinity of the tank. We, therefore, again request that the garden should not be made at the Babulla Tank, and that the land to be reclaimed be used for any other purpose, or be sold; and we are sure the sale will bring a very handsome sum, so that the proceeds thereof may be used in purchasing the above suggested site, or any other site that the Corporation may prefer, but we see no other site in the whole of the ward which will be more convenient and suitable to all the residents of the Mandvie ward than the above suggested site.

We most respectfully beg to refer you to the following letter, which will throw extensive light on the subject, as the expressions therein, in connection with the Babulla Tank project, are entirely in accord with our opinions.

(Here Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani's letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, on the 5th instant, is attached.)

Signed by some 1,200 rate-payers and residents of the several communities inhabiting the Mandvie ward.

THE London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* understands that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, Ambassador at Madrid, is becoming rather tired of his post, and desires a change.

MAKING IT TOO HOT FOR THE BUTLER.

AN Anglo-Indian master of the foxhounds in Bombay, sent to a home paper the following letter received from his native butler, into whose soul the iron seems to have entered very deeply:—

SIR,—With profound respect and humble submission I beg to lay the following facts for your favourable consideration. That a boy named Ramhat is working under me to take care of dogs and kits; that nowadays he does not take proper care of them and he swallows himself half part of milk and bread of dogs, and thereby the dogs have become very weak. I chastised him much and asked him on many occasions that he should feed the dogs in my presence, but he always gives saucy answers to me and says that "he does not care for me," and also says "Do whatever you like and get the said dogs cleaned with your own hands." His brother, who is without an employment, takes meal with him, and also becomes a partner to him in swallowing milk and bread of dogs. I will report this matter to your intimate friend, Mr. H., who will write to you about it after he has been fully satisfied about the above complaint. The cause of this is that:—(i.) He says that I have caused his pay to be reduced to half. (ii.) Whenever Sahib used to go to up-country he never used to take an account of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 paid to him in advance for travelling expenses, but since my engagement he takes an account. (iii.) His tailoring and shoeing charges have been stopped by me. And besides the above, he says he has been obliged to suffer a great loss in every matters and thereby he has become indebted to others. In your presence he never used to disrespect me in the way in which he acts now in your absence. Mr. B. is fully aware of this while you were here in Bombay. On one or two occasions he said to me that I am not a butler, but that I am a barber. Nowadays he says that if I interfere in his business he would use a knife upon me. I have never seen a liar boy of such a bad character in every respect. I know that my father and two brothers and myself have become Government pensioners, and also looking at the character of my family, and as many European gentlemen knows me well, I do not talk much with him on the subject. You being an officer of an higher department, I perform my duties zealously for the kind favour you keep upon me. Under the circumstances, I pray you will kindly write to Mr. H. on the subject or to me. In conclusion, kindly accept my best regard.—I beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant.

SHAIK AHMED, Butler."

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON THE OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, who opened the discussion on the British occupatin of Egypt at the Constitutional Club, on Oct. 28 (when Sir J. Fergusson M.P., presided), said it was essential that we should keep the Suez Canal open, that being our line of communication to India. It was, however, not the Canal that kept us there, but the necessity of complete, thorough, and drastic reform in all departments of State before we could hand over the country without nullyfying all our previous efforts. The political party not now in power had always declared, when out of office, that Great Britain must leave Egypt, but when they were in power they went so far as to add to the garrison—a very correct course, but hardly a consistent one. Proceeding to the question as to what had been done since we had been there, the improvements, he said, had never been equalled in history, and that in face of the most determined obstruction and resistance. He mentioned improvement in regard to education, the administration of justice, sanitation, brigandage, paid labour, telegraphs and railways. The army was a fine, fighting, contented, and disciplined force, the revenue had gone up from a million deficit to over a million surplus. Lord Cromer was not a Pharaoh, but he had done more for the country and the people than did Ramses the Great, and his work would be more lasting. He believed if a plebiscite were taken the general feeling would be for us to remain. The present Khedive was a Turk, but he was determined, with Lord Cromer's assistance, to do all he could for his people and his country. If we went we must hand over Egypt to the Turks. They were the Suzerain Power. There was but one opinion—that our occupation should continue. We should state boldly, clearly, and in the most courteous way what we intended to do; why that how we intended to do it. He congratulated the Sirdar and his officers on the masterly manner in which they achieved the reconquest of Dongola. If we were going to leave Egypt let us leave now, and if we intended to remain we should say boldly why it had become impossible for us to leave.

CURRENT CHANGES IN NATIONAL IDEALS.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON began a course of lectures, on Nov. 1, at the Positivist Hall, Newton-street, on "Social and Religious Problems." He observed that the existing situation in Europe is most critical, most abnormal, and most disheartening to all who love peace, industry, and morality. Persons (added he) who could look back to the settlement of Europe after the Crimea could not avoid a feeling of depression and foreboding when they observed the difference in the tone and the ideals of national importance then and in the present day. He maintained that the policy of creating empires by skilful intrigue, audacity, and war had perverted Europe. With Liberalism in

...TERS AND READERS.

...MAS HARDY is practically rewriting his "...he Pursuit of the Well-Beloved." The first ... was produced rather in a hurry, and failed to meet the novelist's subsequent self-criticism. Whether the tale will be longer in the new form remains to be seen, but anyhow it will be published early in the spring.

Sir Walter Besant as a writer of plays—even of drawing-room plays—is something fresh. In the middle of the month Messrs. Chatto will issue the volume of drawing-room pieces by Sir Walter and Mr. Walter H. Pollock. The authors tell us that in the plays they have always relied on the interest of the story rather than on epigram and so-called "smartness." Two of the plots, they add, are derived from short stories already published by one of them. The rest are new.

There is to be a history of the Coldstream Guards, covering the period from 1815 up to 1885. The writer is Lieutenant Colonel Ross of Bladensburg, who has himself been prominently identified with the regiment. This book will be more than a mere regimental history, for Colonel Ross deals comprehensively with the great events in which the corps took part. The Queen has accepted the dedication of the volume, and it will have a portrait of the Duke of Cambridge. There are interesting illustrations by Lieutenant Wilkinson, of the Coldstreamers. Messrs. Innes will issue the work.

Sir William Hunter's monograph on Brian Hodgson will be published by Mr. Murray. Some people will ask who was Brian Hodgson? He was one of the ablest of the many able men who belonged to the old "John Company's" Civil Service. Hodson outlived his own generation, dying a couple of years ago at a most advanced age. He was a scholar of great accomplishment, a diplomatist who had large successes in India, and a contributor of many valuable specimens to the natural history collections of Europe. It was Brian Hodson who held Nepaul and the turbulent Himalayan races through the critical period of the first Afghan war.

The London pleasure-gardens of the eighteenth century were a picturesque feature of the life of the times. They have been revived in an interesting book written by Mr. Warwick Wroth and Mr. A. E. Wroth. On their title-page the authors very aptly quote Pepys in description of the "mighty divertising" which he found in a visit to one of these gardens. The book is to be published by Messrs. Macmillan, and this firm will also issue Mr. William Simpson's volume treating of the Buddhist praying-wheel. The veteran artist-correspondent has made a special study of this rather odd subject, and has many interesting things to say about it.

Sir James Mackenzie's large work, "The Castles of England," is now promised by Mr. Heinemann for an early day. In his two fully illustrated volumes Sir James sets out the story, and describes the structure, of all our well-known old castles. These are, of course, landmarks in our evolution as a people, witnesses of many a great struggle. It is from this point of view perhaps that the book will appeal to the average man, but its interest in artistic and architectural respects is also evident. There is a prospect that Sir James Mackenzie may write later of the castles of Scotland, Wales, and Ireland.

A firm of publishers in The Hague have arranged for the publication of an illustrated volume by Mr. G. L. Kepper on "The Public Life of Queen Wilhelmina." The book is to describe the young Queen's travels and receptions at home and abroad, and one chapter will give an account of her coronation. There has been some discussion recently in Holland as to whether, in the event of her Majesty marrying, a special Act should be passed safeguarding her residence in her own country, and her prerogative against encroachments by her husband; but it is believed that that is already done, so far as is necessary, in the Constitution.

The Phœnix Publishing Company are isssuing at the end of this month the first part of "The Womans Bible." "The object of the publication," we gather from the prospectus, "is to revise only those texts and chapters directly referring to women, and those also in which women are made prominent by exclusion." We are not informed what the character of this "revision" is to be. The revising committee consists of twenty-one American ladies.

"Cairo Fifty Years Ago," a new work by the late Mr. Edward W. Lane, is almost ready for publication. No student of the history of Egypt is unfamiliar with the name of Mr. Lane. His "Modern Egyptians" is a standard work on a country which to-day more than ever rivets the attention of England. He went to Egypt first in 1825, and gained a unique knowledge of it from every point of view. As the title "Cairo Fifty Years Ago" would indicate, the new book is a picture of the Egyptian capital before Western influences had remodelled it. The volume has been edited by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, who is the nephew of the author, Mr. Murray is the publisher.

Messrs. Henry are to issue the English translation of De Tocqueville's reminiscences. Alexis de Tocqueville is probably best remembered by the Anglo-Saxon world as the author of a great book on democracy in America. He was a statesman as well as a literary man, and naturally his recollections bear largely on the personages of international politics. He was French Foreign Minister in the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, and so had a good inside view of affairs and men. He discusses Palmerston and Palmerstonian methods of diplomacy, and that is only one of his references to the England of his time.

A sportsman who writes under the nom de guerre of "Snaffle," and who, we may add, is a well-known member of the British Civil Service, is publishing a book called "In the Land of the Bora." It is an account of camp life and sport in Dalmatia and Herzegovina, and was written on the spot. This, it is thought, gives it directness and actuality, and, moreover, some of the country covered is little known. Messrs. Kegan Paul, who will issue the work, have also almost ready the edition of Praed's "Every-day Characters," which Mr. Cecil Aldine has illustrated, for Christmas. The volume has about a hundred illustrations in outline, somewhat after the style of Caldicott, and further, a cover and a title-page in colours.

An American book called "Naval Actions of the War of 1812" will shortly be published here by Messrs. Osgood. The writer is Mr. James Barnes, who is already known for a novel of the American Resolution. The ocean fights which he now describes were, of course, waged between the English and the Americans. This leads him in his preface to tackle the question. Does it do harm to resurrect these old strifes? He points to the English veneration of Nelson, and asks whether it implies ill-will towards the modern French nation? The historic fight between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon* makes one of the most attractive chapters in Mr. Barnes's book, which is illustrated.

Under the direction of the Readers' Board for the Diocese of London, and edited by the Rev. J. O. F. Murray, Dean and Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, it is proposed to publish, six or seven times a year, a small four-page paper for Readers. The first number will appear in November. The object in this paper is to bring those who have been admitted to the office of Reader in the several dioceses in the Church of England into touch with one another, and to provide them with a natural means of intercommunication; to record from time to time any facts of general interest bearing on their position and work that may come under notice in the proceedings of Convocation or of Church congresses; and to circulate among them notes of the Annual Gathering (or Summer School) for Lay Readers at Keble College, Oxford, or at Selwyn College, Cambridge.

Speaking of unpublished African documents, the most interesting to Englishmen are the journals kept by Cononel Stewart, Gordon's comrade, who was murdered during his voyage down the Nile from Khartoum. There is reason to believe that they still exist. They contained a full account of the defence of Khartoum up to the time of Stewart's departure. The Diary, taken to the Mahdi at Omdurman, is believed to be preserved in the treasury. If so, says Gordon's latest biographer, "the work may yet thrill the audience of the English-speaking world." Has Major Wingate ever tried to negotiate for possession of it? Supposing the Diary still exists, it is exceedingly probable that when the advance on Omdurman takes place the Khalifa will take the precaution of despatching it, with other treasures, to Kordofan, or some other place of safety.

Then as regards Gordon himself, there are still many letters of his which still have to see the light. A great many of them are in the possession of Miss Dunlop, Gordon's niece, who promised not to publish them during her lifetime. She received them from Gordon's sister.—There is also the letter in which Gordon, upbraiding Li Hung Chang for the murder of the Taeping chiefs, threatened to take the side of the Taepings unless these were compensated by the restoration of captured places. The letter and other documents were sent by Dr. Macartney, as he then was, to Sir Frederick Bruce; and, says Mr. Boulger "they should still exist in the Shanghai Consulate."

The illustrations for Sir George Robertson's work on Kafiristan are to be by Mr. A. D. McCormick, the illustrator of Sir Martin Conway's well known book on the Himalayas, and the latter's companion during the expedition. The first Englishman who visited the Kafirs of the Hindoo Koosh was Colonel (now General) Lockhart. That was ten years ago. The next visitor was Sir George Robertson, who ever since the Afghan War of 1879-80 had been longing to make a study of that peculiar and jealously exclusive race in their country. While on his way to Chitral in 1889 Sir George received from the Indian Government premission to visit Kafiristan. The work, entitled "The Kafirs of the Hindu Kush, will be published by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen.

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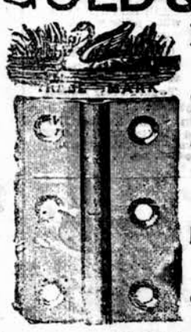
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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883
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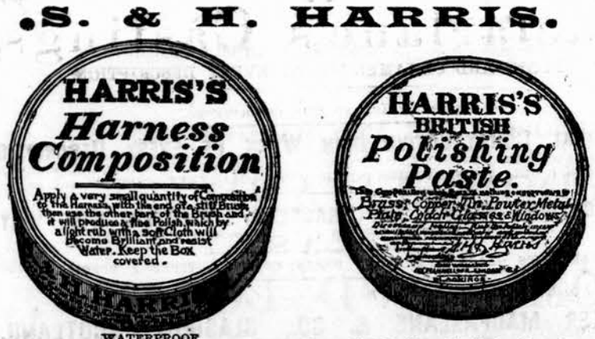

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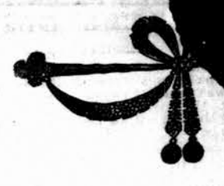
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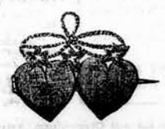
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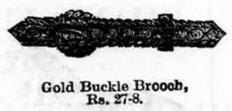
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